The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,747.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "RAJPOOTANA" 2030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, on SATURDAY, the 24th Feb. 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "UM ALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1877, at 4 P. M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B. No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 6 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Doderò, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, and will be followed by the S. S. TRINACRIA on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES	Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following manner, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge. Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

SALE OF WRECK.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the Screw Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons and 300 H. P., together with such unsaved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Santipilly Rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B.I. S.N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th Feb.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	5th March.
S.	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.		
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector	3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

2, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877.

THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and FRIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
„ Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
„ Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Doncich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 21st March 1877.
S.S. PALLUCE, 2,700 do. 250 do. do. 10th April „
S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 15th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, ERUPTIONS, and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors, IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

☞As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES' FAR-FAMED PEPSINE MIXTURE,

The only Cure for INDIGESTION.

Trade Mark "Pepsine Mixture."

THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion	Pains between the Shoulders
Heartburn	Loss of Appetite
Wind	Rejection of Food
Acidity	Bitterness in the Mouth
Giddiness	Jaundice
Headache	Redness in the Face
Liver Complaint	Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of bile, neutralises acidity, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress. It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up taken in the morning after excess of eating or drinking. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.

—Wagstaff, Esq., Droitwich, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £50 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines, but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."

Mr. C. Britten, 78 High-street, Birmingham, writes:—"Your Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture not only sells well, but purchasers also speak in the highest terms of it, some even declaring that it has done them very much good when other things tried for years have failed, and amongst those prescriptions from various medical men."

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!

NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND AND LINSEED LINCTUS,

THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS, Is warranted to Cure

Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influences on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes as its effects are so magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

WONDERFUL CURE OF HOARSENESS AND COUGH.

Mrs. Andrews 21, Kenion-Street, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough immediately I gave some to my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA:
A. W. MASON, 15, ROYAL STREET, CALCUTTA.
RETAIL OF MESSRS. M. F. CASH AND CO.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

Dr. SIMES' PATENT LIVER PILLS, warranted not to contain Blue Pill or Calomel, are the best and safest Pills ever yet discovered to cure quickly pains between the shoulders and in the side, by acting directly on the liver, without purging the bowels. Sold in boxes, Re. 1 cash.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. SICILY,
CAPTAIN HARBORD.
(THE PROPERTY OF MR. DAVID MACIVER, M. P.)

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL, calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said and Malta on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo. She has very comfortable and airy accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Rates of Passage-Money, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1877.

FOR SALE, the New and Fast Steam Launch JESSIE. For particulars, etc. apply to

FRASER & MILLER,
Engineers, Carnac Bunder.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The FLAG SHIP and MARK BOATS are in position, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, so as to give Boats an opportunity of going over the Course previous to the Regatta.

OWING to the Regatta taking place on Wednesday, the 21st, THE SECOND DAY'S STEEPLE-CHASING will not take place until THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, and the Entrances will close at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla Race Course, on WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED, a HEAD MALE JOBBER. Salary from Rs. 49 to Rs 80 per month, according to qualification. Apply by letter, stating qualification, and enclosing copies of Certificates, to the

MANAGER, Empress Mills, Nagpore.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 P. M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1877.

BOMBAY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING and the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which were announced for the 17th instant, have been POSTPONED until TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 P.M. They will be held at the Offices of the Society.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
STORRAR & BUCHANAN,
Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to inform the public that we have just established a Branch Firm in Bombay with a view to IMPORT CORKS of all descriptions from our own Manufactory. We have now in hand Cork samples of all descriptions known, viz.:—for large Fruit Bottles, Casks, Preserves, Champagne, Bordeaux, Malaga Wines, Brandy, Liqueurs, Soda, Lemonade, Oil, Ink, Medicine Bottles, or any other liquids, 157 sorts in all.

We confidently assert that no firm can offer so many advantages as ours to intending buyers.

Messrs. CAMA, PUIG & MASDEVALL,
Of Palafrugell, Catalonia, (Spain), Cork Growers, Manufacturers and General Merchants.

Bombay, 20th February 1877.

N.B.—All orders concerning Corks promptly executed. Samples can be seen at our Office, 2, Forbes Street, 1st Floor, Fort.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE—Mrs. WILKINSON, 4 Hornby Row, Fort.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, a spacious ROOM on the Ground Floor. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

A Lady with three children requires two large Rooms in a Family House with use of kitchen, &c. Reply, stating terms and locality, to "E.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs 450. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bed-room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE. Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour. Factories: Aberdeen and London.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhil. Faded Away.	Croppy in Search of a Wife. A Genteel Tragedy.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash				Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0	12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1	0	POTASH WATER	„	0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1	0	LITHIA WATER	„	1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1	0	VICHY WATER	„	1	4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

NOW OPEN.

A BILLIARD SALOON acknowledged to be the Coolest and best Lighted Billiard Room in Bombay.

N. B.—There is a private Billiard Room, and Cold Suppers can always be supplied.

KERNER AND MINNS,
LESSEES,
TIFFIN AND OYSTER ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition, and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required). Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal-face Patent-Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW FELT HATS! NEW DRESS HATS!! NEW HELMETS!!!

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed the following New Shapes specially manufactured for Indian wear.

Orders from the Mofussil receive careful attention and are despatched at the Lowest possible rates.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12	0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14	0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10	0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13	0

FELT HATS.

THE LATEST SHAPES FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Hastings"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Talbot"—soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Selbourne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown	7	8
The "Talbot"—Soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Burleigh"—Soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8	8
The "Folkestone"—Stiff Black Felt—flat Crown, new shape	8	8
The "Rochdale"—stiff Black Felt—round Crown, new shape	8	8
The "Elgin"—stiff Black Felt—medium height	8	8
The "Ascot"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown new, shape.	8	8
The "Clifton"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape.	8	8

STRAW BOATING HATS.

The "Oxford"—Chip	3	8
The "Cambridge—Plait	3	8

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5	0
Girls' Dolly Varden	5	0
Ladies' do. do	5	0
Gents' Shooting	6	5
White Doe Regulation	16	0

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

The Balmoral	5	0
The "Glengary"	5	
Soft Stitched Tweed	5	0
Tweed Turbans	3	8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4	8
Sealskin Turbans	5	0

SHIKAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15	0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14	0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	8
Extra Quality, very strong	16	0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe	22	0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each		
„ Silver do. do.		

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. Ladies. Best quality	18	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18	0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10	8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13	8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13	8

Our NEW CATALOGUE, with faithful illustrations of the above, Post Free to any part of the East.

SEND NUMBER OF INCHES ROUND HEAD FOR SIZE OF HAT.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)
For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA:—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.
☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock, P.M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods:—

4 bales G. shirting, 1 case tweed, 4 cases T. rod chintz, 4 cases T. red cambric.

By order of Desai Hurry Pursad Suntookram, Esquire, on account and risk of Shamjee Morarjee—

S M & C
R D F—1101/1600—300 boxes tin plates.
L
T A—10/11—2 cases black alpaca.
„ 12/13—2 „ mohair glaces.

By order of Gunpatram Venailal, Esquire, on account and risk of Shamjee Morarjee.

S M
F —21-1 case white shirting, No. 720.
—22/29-8 „ „ „ No. 21.
—30-1 „ „ „ No. 20.
H V
F —100/103—4 cases T. red printed conets and red dresses.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 P. M.

6 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases T Red cambric.
1 bale pilot cloth.

An account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Khoja Datoobhoy Dossaney—

20 bales twist No. 10, manufactured by Mr. Dinshaw's Mill, each bale 300 lbs.

An account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Shaw Nanchund Pitamber—

10 bales mule twist No. 20, manufactured by New Coorla Mill, each 300 lbs.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Caderbhoy Khanbhoy—

1 case gold paper.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OILPAINTING AND OLEOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAME BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, at 1 P.M. an invoice of Oilpaintings and Oleographs imported in Bombay for the first time (without reserve) subject are Rostock, bay of Naples, Fisherman of Brittany, Verona, Rulurung Home, Poultry Yard, Winter in the North, Lake Garda, the First Impression, The Frame house, Dutch Port, St Pierra, Venus in Wales, Cottage by the Stream, Dutch Market Place, Fruit Piece Deserts, Orange and Fig Seller, Dutchess of Devonshire, In The Nursery, Coloured Prints, Cross and Flowers, Sunny Hours, various fancy pictures, plain lithograph in various frames, card vaset, steel engravings in maple frames, single and double photographic frames, and other curious pictures in various frames.

Property on view from the 27th instant.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kassara Bunder—

200 Superior 1st class Teak Squares.
100 „ 2nd „ „

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF IVORY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, by order of Tharia Topun Esq., and on account and at the risk of. The British India Steam Navigation Company.

Ex S. S. "Coconada" from Zanzibar via Kurrachee.

"Landed in a broken state" 57 Tusks of ivory.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, at No. 42, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 42, Bellasis Road, the handsome household furniture, &c., of the late N. Fernandez, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated cruet and liquor frames, ice pitcher, tea and coffee service, waiters, table spoons, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, side writing, dressing and washing tablet, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, side board, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, glass door cupboards, whatnot, fourpost bedstead, towel horses, screens, hanging argand lamps, China sugar jars, a large size aviary, table ornaments, pictures, musical box, China made ivory, ship model bath, and dispense furniture, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

3 days before the day of sale.

PATENT IMPROVED DIRECT ACTING ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

With steamengine fitted to a vertical steam boiler to make 15 lbs. of the purest ice per hour.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

A patent direct acting ice making machine, specially adapted for small communities, up-country stations, hospitals, hotel or barrack use, and on board ship.

The expense of working the apparatus is the attendance of one person and about 10 lbs. of coal hourly.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, 4 and 12 light chandelliers, wall brackets, pier glasses in gilt frames, carpets, table ornaments, musical boxes, hand organs, &c., &c., at the Victoria Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, sale commencing at 1 P. M., on the 2nd Floor of the Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 2ND PORTUGESE LANE, NEAR AGIARY LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th March at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, pursuant to the power of sale vested in him by the indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd July 1875, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Jose Pascoal de Mello (an Insolvent).

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, of which the Confraternity of Saint Francis of Assissium, attached to the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora d'Esperanca are the Fazundars, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 42, formerly in the occupation of W. Brown and other tenants, and now in that of the said Jose Pascoal de Mello, situate on the west side of the 2nd Portuguese Lane, near Agiary Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said public passage, on the west by the property Dr. Janardhun Pandoorung, on the north by the property of formerly of Joaquim Martinho de Vida, and on the south by the property of Toolsidass Echaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undesigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bengalpoora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., on the premises, in pursuance of the power given in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of June 1865, and executed by Assaria Poonsey.

All that piece of ground, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Oomercarry Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the house of Chutoorbhooj Assaria, on the south by the house of Ebram Baylay Mussulman, on the east by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Bengalpoora or Oomercarry Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 94 and 95, and is assessed under No. 87.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few cases Klosterbrunnen sparkling natural mineral water. No dinner table is complete without this water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1877.

NOTICES.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Veprey, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and very showy. Rs. 600.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 1,800.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness. Rs. 700

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 8 years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady for two years, Rs. 300.

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse, has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 300.

A large and powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs. 600.

Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th February 1877.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS AND ALL WEAVING MACHINERY are made by

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,
BLACKBURN,

the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Robbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,016 prizes.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY; Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. P. J. L. DESOUZA at Khetwady.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 6 P.M.

N. R. OLIVER, C. YOUNG, } Honorary Secretaries.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TAXA, WITH HER COMPANY, ARE COMING TO BOMBAY THEIR OPENING NIGHT WITH THE OPERA OF THE GRAND DUCHESS WILL BE ABOUT THE 24TH INSTANT.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE, a SEMIGRAND PIANOFORTE, by J. BROADWOOD, splendid tone and in first rate order. Price Rs. 400.

Also a square Piano by the same maker, also in good order, and few others.

Address P. A. LOPES, Pianist Tuner, Dabool, on the Girgaum Road, near St. Xavier's Church, facing the old English Burial Ground.

THE LEADER.

A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature,
EDITED BY
JAMES HUTTON.
Will appear on Saturday, March 4th, 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION.	Town	Mofussil.
3 Months'	Rs. 6	Rs. 6 8
6 „	„ 11	„ 12 0
12 „	„ 20	„ 22 0

For advertising rates apply to Mr. T. S. Smith, "City Press," Calcutta.

All other communications to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton, Row, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 27th and 28th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 14th February 1877.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) PER SHARE has been DECLARED PAYABLE for the 6 months ending 31st December 1876, on application, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of February 1877, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1877.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th instant (both days inclusive).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE SHAREHOLDERS and DEBTORS of the abovenamed Bank, who have NOT PAID their CALLS made by the Court of Chancery in 1867 and 1871, or their DEBTS, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, of Bombay, is prepared to receive from them PROPOSALS for a COMPROMISE of the amount due; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are made on or before the 31st day of March 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the CLAIMS for Sale by Auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Justice.—Dated this Eighth day of Dec. 1876.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT 12 AND 13 VIC., CAP. 83, 1ST AUGUST 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY WITH £14, £8 AND £4 PER SHARE RESPECTIVELY ALREADY CALLED UP.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares of the above descriptions are required to PAY a further CALL of £2 per Share upon each such Share (making £16 per Share, £10 and £6 per Share respectively called up) on or before the 29th day of March next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of Exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of March, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in the course to each Shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that Shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of March next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from 1st April next.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1877.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom Clauses Nos. 115, 116, and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurers, Managers, Secretaries or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 3, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend any Manager, Banker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders." Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter the headings of the Articles of Association by substituting Nos. "XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI," for Nos. "XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII." respectively.

VI. To alter the numbers of the Clauses of the said Articles by substituting Nos. 115 up to 143, both inclusive, for Nos. 118 up to 146, both inclusive.

VII. To alter Clause 85 by substituting the word "ten" for the word "five" and thereby raising the qualification of a Director to ten shares instead of five as at present.

VIII. To insert after Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.)	C. W. L. Jackson,	(Sd.)	Jno. Macfarlane,
„	A. M. Gubbay, By his Attorney, E. A. Sassoon,	„	S. Shapoorjee,
„	E. S. Gubbay,	„	Vurjeevundass Madowdass,
„	H. J Shellein,		Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
	Ramjee Madowjee,		E. D. Sassoon,
	Nurrotumdass Madowdass,		And 41 others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH FEBRUARY.

No fresh Home telegrams have come in to-day up to the time of writing, either political or commercial.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations as compared with the 16th instant :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	22,85,537
Do. do. at Branches	Dec.	,,	3,45,140
Deposits	Dec.	,,	5,47,702
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	10,142
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,45,155
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	12,66,973
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	26,496
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	22,25,516

These changes mark a further decided improvement in the position of the Bank, as not only have Government strengthened their account but the public demand exhibits a slight falling off. Money is also decidedly easier in the Bazaar, and although the Bank will probably maintain their present rates of discounts for a time, everything seems to point to our having passed the greatest tightness of the season.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing probably to the weaker accounts of the Silver Market at Home, has been extremely quiet and rates are fully ⅛d. down from Saturday. The Banks continue very willing buyers, but so far from any increase in the amount of Private Paper offering, the unfavourable advices from Liverpool are likely to further restrict it, and in a few days the Holi holidays will be on, limiting arrivals of Cotton. We quote now :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9 11-16d to ¾d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 10d. 1-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 to 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are unchanged, at 3-16 premium for demand, 1 per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull and we have not heard of a single transaction. Nominally values are unchanged, but there are few, if any, actual buyers in the market. We call Fours, Rs. 98⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100⅝.

SHARES have been quiet, but if anything a rather firmer feeling is apparent, especially in Spinning and Weaving. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas, Morarjee Goculdass and Nursey, Rs. 10 in Flemings, Great Eastern, Hindustan and Manockjee Petits and Rs. 15 per share in Orientals. Bank of Bombays are very steady at 37½ per cent. premium. Land and Press Co.'s shares are unaltered. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have advanced Rs. 20.

COTTON has been very depressed to-day with next to nothing doing. Prices may be called Rs. 2 lower since Saturday, but even at the decline buyers seem disposed to hold off in expectation of still worse advices from Liverpool. We quote :—

Best Hingunghaut,	ready	Rs.	209	per candy p. f.
,, Ginned Broach,	,,	,,	207	,,
,, Akote	,,	,,	196	,,
Good Omra.	March	,,	195	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,,	192	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,,	188	,,
Good Dhollera	April	,,	196	,,
F G. F. ,,	,,	,,	192	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,,	188	,,

FREIGHTS sympathise with the dulness in Cotton and for Liverpool may now be called quiet at £2-3-9 via Canal, and £2-2-6 to £2-3-9 via Cape.

PIECE GOODS are prevented from actually giving way in price by the downward tendency in Exchange, but so far as demand goes the market is worse than ever and may be expected to continue very depressed until after the Holi holidays.

COALS are most depressed. Several cargoes bought on speculation have arrived lately are now being pressed on the market at the best obtainable price. To arrive, a ship cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley is said to be in the market at Rs. 14½ per ton, the lowest price touched for years past.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 17th February as compared with the statement issued on the 10th February :—

LIABILITIES.	10th Feb. Rs.	17th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	49,56,904	72,42,437
Do. do. do. at Branches.	14,61,122	11,15,975
Other Deposits	1,58,45,788	1,52,98,088
Post Bills	47,476	47,635
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,08,613	3,75,168
	3,46,19,903	3,60,79,303
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	35,56,709	35,46,566
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,24,012	17,61,416
Loans on Security of do. do.	14,20,009	18,65,161
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,874	6,960
Bills Discounted	1,14,76,878	1,02,09,893
Stamps	3,959	3,826
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 5,16,959 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,959	3,61,959
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,43,392	2,69,895
Cash and Currency Notes	1,58,28,111	1,80,53,627
	3,46,19,903	3,60,79,303

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE H. J. LIBBY, 621, tons, Captain C. H. Buckman, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Cutch, with eighty deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE S. S. BRAZILLIAN, 885 tons, Captain Bruce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne, with a cargo of 1,497 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and two hundred and nine deck passengers.

THE SHIP INCH MONARCH, 786 tons, Captain Robson arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a cargo of 1,174 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE SHIP ABBRAMAN, 1,090 tons, Captain B. Davies which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Cardiff (September 23rd), brought a cargo of 1,566 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. TIMOR, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Mann, which arrived in harbour on the 18 instant from Shields (January 13th), via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 2,196 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,823 tons, Captain J. R. Hatfield, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Shields (October 9th), brought a cargo of 2,660 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BHOTAN, 1,133 tons, Captain W. Christian, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Sunderland (October 4th), brought a cargo of 1,390 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE SHIP KINFAUNS CASTLE, 799 tons, Captain W. Cochrane, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Leith (October 5th), brought a cargo of 1,179 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. UMBALLA, 839 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—M. C. Balfe, four second class, and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Schotel one private of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, and thirty seven deck passengers.

THE S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 1,388 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. and Mrs. Gough two children and nurse, Master Hugh Gough, Major and Mrs. Beville, Captain and Mrs. C. M. Hall, Surg. and Mrs Shirley Deakin, Revd. and Mrs. Canon Trench and maid, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Rimington, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Logan, Miss Martyr, Miss J. P. Maer, Mr. J. C. Stobie, and Mr. J. R. Sysnar.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Mandvie, Feb 15.
18	Rajpootana (s)	Sims	Calcutta, Jan 26.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Jan 26.
19	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Feb 2.
	Sicily (s)	Harbord	Liverpool, Jan 13.
	Strathleven (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, Jan 18.
	Brazilian (s)	Bruce	Tyne.
	Inch Marnock	Robson	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Annie Royden	Thomas	Rangoon.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	Aden and Suez.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Coast and Cutch.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

The barque H J Libby, Buckman, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Australia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Border Chieftain, to Calcutta.
Steamer Aberfeldy, to Rangoon.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Euxine (s)	White	Madras, Feb 11.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Bombay, Jan 24.
	St. Marnock	Burd	London, Oct 18.
	Knight of Snowdon	Richardson	Cardiff, Oct 2.
	British Sovereign	Procter	Liverpool, Oct 20.

Feb.	DEPARTURES.		
15	Burma (s)	......	......
	Yorkshire (s)	......	......
	State of Alabama (s)	......	......
	Ooryia (s)	......	......
	City of Philadelphia	......	......

PASSENGERS.

Per Sir John Lawrence—Mr M R Martin, Mr M T Van Someran, Mr Burton, 1 gentleman, Revd A Goffinet, 1 boy and 20 deck.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—600 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales wool, Motty Jaithanee; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 19 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 1 cwt myrabollams, Premjee Kewell; 8½ cwts coir yarn, and 15 bales hemp, Narjee Heerjee; 70 bales wool and 10 bales rags, Goculdass Tooleedass.

Swaledale s—283½ cwts myrabollams, Dyal Jairaz; 375 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 6½ cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 43 bales wool, 3 bales wool waste, and 5 bales rags, Dwarkadass Khimjee; 60 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co

Branksome Hall s—91 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Soonderjee; 102 bales cotton, Ewar, Latham and Co; 81 bales wool, Vulubdass Nursey; 390 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Cathay s—225 cwts coffee, Nursee Khuttow.

Macedonia s—221 cwts bones, Dhrumsey Velljee; 166 cwts coir yarn, Bajee Talub Arbee; 150 bales rags, Goculdass Culliandjee; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 250 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

South Tyne s—1,700 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Bewick s—125 cwts coffee, Topun Inderjee; 100 cases olibanum Allana Munjee; 22 cases indigo, Thackurs & Dewjee; 92 cases dry ginger, Tezpall Godoo; 18 bags Nuxvomica 37 bags caroway seed, and 4 bales skins, Rainbally Allyruza; 4 bales hides, Dhrumsey Velljee; 8 bales hides, Sallymomed Goolamhoosen; 40 bales coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 65 cases benjamin, Cursondass Nensee; 19 cases olibanum, Maneck Luckamsee; 280 cases olibanum, Mahomed Jewraz.

Cathay s—17 cwts D. horns, Meraly Dama; 13 bales hides, R moobhoy Rassoolbhoy; 736 bags coffee, 18 bales skins, 110 bales senna, and 6 bundles horns, P. and O. S. N. Co; 45 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 8 cases heerabole and 1 case mother of P. shells, Cassum Canjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co;

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Menfi s—5 cases mother of pearl shells, M. Mondalfo and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 326 bags coffee, James, Mackintosh and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—4 bales skins, H Clason and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Border Chieftain s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 226 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—1 box dollars, Edulijee Nusserwanjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Romanjee and Co; 2 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20½ chests opium, Tarachund Luckminarain; 32 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, N J Abraham; 25 chests opium Tata and Co; 9½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 31 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 52½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, Hajee Fasse Ellias; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 26 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 24 boxes silver coins, The C. M. B. of I. L. and China; 11 chests opium, Nemchund Khemchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 68 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 17 chests opium, E D Sassoon 11 chests opium, Goolies Shinganee; 33 chests opium Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 32 chests opium, Jokhiram Jairaz; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 6½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 1 chest opium, Hursookdass Chimunram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
956 Bewick (s), Ward—Finlay Muir & Co.
1994 Cathay (s), Dundas—Mails. 26th Feb.
2098 Pekin (s), Woolcott—Mails. 12th March.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Hore—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1027 Swaledale (s), Vandeurs—Ralli Brothers.
986 South Tyne (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—H. F. Soares.
FOR HAVRE.
1130 Oneida, Eaton—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Graham—Killick Nixon & Co.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
1350 Memfi (s), Dencich—A. Lloyd & Co.
FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.
1199 Cape Comorin, Haswell—Ralli Brothers.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield.
1686 Dunolistair, Lancaster—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.
1270 Varuna, Philp—Ralli Brothers.
FOR VENICE.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O Co.
FOR GENOA.
Australia (s), Bozzani—C. Grondona.
FOR HONGKONG.
1139 Geelong (s), Frazer—P. and O. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
990 Border Chieftain (s),—Nicol N Manuckjee & Co.
1193 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
964 Sam Waller (s), Murray—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
1136 Romania, Jack—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR FALMOUTH.
1217 Delawar, Dice—Wallace & Co.
FOR RICE PORTS.
861 Aberfeldy (s), Howell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1093 Cydonia (s),—Brooke. N Manuckjee & Co.
691 H. J. Libby, Buckman.
1182 Peer of the Realm (s), Nicholson.
770 Sumatra, Montechiaro—W. Nicol and Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
983 Down Castle, Gallicher—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
FOR MALABAR COAST.
279 Rene, Cadet Nowrojee Ardaseer & Co.
NOT FIXED.
407 Assyrian (s)—Kinnman.
1028 Apelles, Blackstone—Lyon & Co.
1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1090 Abersman, Davies.
885 Brazilian (s), Bruce—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1133 Bhotan, Christian—E. Bates & Co.
1185 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1648 County of Caithness, Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.
595 Esperance, Got—Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
786 Inch Monarch, Robson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
799 Kinfauns Castle, Cochrane—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1418 Oriflamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.
1080 Sicily (s), Harbord.
1440 Timor (s), Mann.
COUNTRY TRADER.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
175 Sallamutte, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
4173 Malabar, Kelly—(T. Ship)
1268 Sparton, Tracy.
2393 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship)

HIGH COURT.—20TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Special case for judgment at 3 P.M.
627-76—Mr Hearn The Secretary of State for India, &c. vs Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others—Rimington, Here and Langley—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.
392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorung and others—F Chalk—Part heard.
388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhbhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.
573-76—Rimington, Here and Langley—Lalavshoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thecurdass and H and C.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagardass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and others.
228-76—Prescot and Winter A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolrum Allarukia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.
417-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and C.—Part heard

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.
25-77—In person—Maneckbai widow vs Hurgovund Girdharlall.
177-76—N N Kothare—Ahmed Saheb Abdu Rehmen and others vs Puna Hassan and another.
235-76—J C Cama—Maneckbai and another vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook.
238-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Elena David Sassoon vs Buldeo Bhaichund.

LONG CAUSES.
632-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Horgovun Chuttoo vs Mancorvahoo widow—Sharoorjee and Thakurdass.
688-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Jevraz Dungarsi vs Dhankevar widow and another—N N Kothare.
4-76—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Jevraz Dungarsi vs Jeeveevahoo—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.
612-76—Crawford and Boevey—William George Pedder vs Ballajee Bhugwantrao.
707-76—H Bicknell—Dhurrumsey Khimjee vs Narayen Janardhun
5-77—H Bicknell—Hakmajee Narsingjee and others vs Keshaodass and others—J Macfarlane.
10-77—Crawford and Boevey—Muroredass Hurrukchund vs Jugjeevan Hemjee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani
31-77—Ardaser and Hormusjee—Shapoorjee Gorabhoy vs Nathoomull Motichund and others.
255-77—J Macfarlane—Luckmedasss Jadowjee and another vs Madhowdass Ludha.

LONG CAUSES.
601-75—J Macfarlane—Dajeeba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagardas—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sakulchund Nagardas vs Dajeeba Gopal—J Macfarlane—Part heard.
27-76—Mr L Fletcher—Mahaluxumibai widow vs Jumbai—Jefferson and Payne.
699-76—Prescot and Winter—The Comptoir D Escompte De P vs Madhowjee Mooljee—Rimington, H and L.
372-76—Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank vs Nathoo Bomaz—Rimington. H and L.
640-76—Lynch and Tobin—the London B and M Bank vs Ardaseer Merwanjee—Muljee an B.
679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William A Hurst vs D Okeefe—Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Arbuthnot, Lieut Col, Madras 14th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Fox, Lieut, Bengal 18th Regt. on duty, from England.

FEBRUARY 18.

Forbes, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Delhi.
Brown, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on Medl Cert, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Anderson, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Arbuthnot Lieut Col, Madras 14th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Newmarch, Lieut Col, Bengal S Corps, to join, to Bolajhar C P.
Herbert, Lieut, Bengal M B Corps, on duty, to Kherwarah.
Lacey, Col, Bengal 59th Regt, to join, to Dugshai.
Johnstone, Major, Madras 33rd Regt, to join, to Kamptee.
O'Connor, Major, Bengal R A, on sick leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.)

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, February 17.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES

Surgn Maj J Law, Supt, Central Jail, Nagpur, received charge of his duties from Surgn-Maj J Barter, on the 6th inst., before noon.

Surgn-Maj Barter will revert to his appointment of Civil Surgn. Seoni, from the 6th inst.

Surgn B Evers, Civil Surgn, Seoni, on being relieved by Dr Barter, is transferred to Bhandara.

Capt M M Bowie, Depy Comsr, received charge of the Balaghat Dist from Col J C Wood, Depy Comsr, on the 7th inst, before noon.

Mr H F Bartlett, Asst Comsr, reported his arrival at Bombay, from leave to Europe, on the 2nd inst.

Capt T A Scott, appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Bilaspur, received charge of his duties from Col J Ashburner, Depy Comsr, on the 9th inst, before noon.

The six months' leave of absence granted by Notification No 4,457 dated the 20th Nov 1876, to Mr S H Hennessy, Asst Comsr, is commuted to one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Sec 14, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H F Bartlett, cs, Asst Comsr, received charge of his duties at Chanda on the 5th inst, before noon.

Mr F C Anderson, cs, Asst Comsr, reported his departure on furlough granted to him by notification No 466, dated 10th inst per steamship "Surat" which sailed from Bombay on the 12th idem.

Mr F A Naylor, Dist Supt of Police, transferred from Chanda to Hoshangabad, reported his arrival at the latter station and assumed charge of the Hoshangabad Police from Mr W A Nedham, Offg Dist Supt, on the 7th inst before noon.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comsr, Hoshangabad, received charge of his duties on the 7th inst, before noon.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, February 17.)

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Surgn J MacGregor, Supt, Central and Dist Jails, Benares, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 25th Jan 1877.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn D Wilkie, Junior Civil Surgn, Allahabad, to officiate as Supt of the Central and Dist Jails, Benares, during the absence on leave of Surgn J MacGregor, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G B Pasley, Judge, Farukhabad, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 1st Feb.

Mr E P Finn, Offg Asst Comsr, Orai, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

Mr C H Roberts, Extra Asst Comsr, Jhansi, privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 1st March 1877.

Mr W Lambe, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, Shahjahanpur, six months' special leave, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr C H T Crosthwaite, Offg Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W P, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th Feb 1877.

The Rev W H Tribe, subsidiary leave on return from furlough from the 17th Nov to the 4th Dec 1876 (both days included).

Mr H D Willock, Mag and Collr, Azamgarh, to officiate as Judge, Azamgarh.

Mr D M Gardner, Joint Mag 1st grade, Azamgarh, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Azamgarh.

The Rev W Simpson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Chaplain of Roorkee, with effect from the 1st March 1877.

The Rev W J Roland, Chaplain of Roorkee, to be Chaplain of Meerut, with effect from the 20th Feb 1877.

Mr S W James, Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W P, to officiate as Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W P, during the absence on leave of Mr Crosthwaite, or until further orders.

The Rev W H Tribe officiated as Chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments from the 5th Dec 1876, to the 31st Jan 1877 (both days included).

Mr T Stoker, Asst Mag, officiated as Mag and Collr of Mirzapur, from the 9th to the 26th Jan 1877 (both days inclusive).

The Rev J R Baldwin whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to officiate as Chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

The Rev C R Tollemache, Chaplain of Chakrata, to officiate as Chaplain of Meerut, with effect from the 16th Jan 1877.

The Rev J W Adams, Chaplain of Meerut, to be Chaplain of Chakrata, with effect from the 15th Jan 1877.

The Rev A Horsburgh whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Chaplain of Naini Tal, with effect from the 12th Feb 1877.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following promotions and reversions :—

From 5th Jan 1877, the date on which Mr H C Barstow received charge of the Etah Dist, Mr J Kennedy, Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; Mr T F Harkness, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 17th Jan, 1877, the date on which Mr W A Howe returned from privilege leave, Mr C W Mellor, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 26th January, 1877, the date on which Mr Gardner received charge of the Azamgarh Dist, Mr C W Mellor, Joint Mag 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade; Mr J Kennedy, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

From 27th Jan 1877 the date on which Mr W T Church received charge of the Mirzapur Dist, Mr C Donovan, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfer:—

Mr R F Saunders, Dist and Sessions Judge, from Azamgarh to Farukhabad.

The services of the Rev H Murray, Chaplain of Moradabad are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st of March, 1877.

The services of Mr W G Jackson, Asst Mag and Collr, Basti, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

The services of the Rev F W Robberts, Chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 18th Jany, 1877.

The services of the Rev W H Tribe, Offg Chaplain of the Allahabad Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

The services of the Rev C R Tollemache, Offg Chaplain of Meerut, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, with effect from the 27th Feb, 1877.

The services of the Rev E M Beasley, Chaplain of Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The services of the Rev G F P Blyth, Chaplain of Naini Tal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 12th Feb, 1877.

The services of Lt H D P Okeden, S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Dept, with effect from the date he quitted his appointment on the personal Staff of His Honour the Lt-Gov, N-W P.

The services of Lt-Col H St G Tucker, Offg Cant Mag, Ranikhet, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he has been relieved by Col T H Chamberlain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Maj J Jones, MD, Offg Civil Surgn on Saharanpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Dept.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 13.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Woodroffe, Dist and Sessions Judge of Godavery, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J C Hughesdon, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of south Arcot assumed charge of the Court from Mr O B Irvine on the 7th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H A Williams, M. A., Chaplain of Vizagapatam, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from 31st Jan 1877, to appear before a Medical Board.

The Rev H A Williams, M. A., Chaplain of Vizagapatam, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, under Sec 6 (a), Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Maj Alexander DeCourcey Scott, R E, to act as Supt, Revenue Survey, during the absence of Col Hessey on leave or until further orders.

C Raghava Row to be an additional Depy Collr and Mag in the District of Bellary as a temporary measure.

Maj A DeC Scott, Actg Supt of Revenue Survey, assumed charge of his office from Maj G C Sargeaunt, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, in charge on the forenoon of this day.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L W Payinter, M I C E, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Madura Dist, leave on medical certificate, from the 14th to the 22nd Jan, under Sect 14 of the Civil Leave Code.

Col E A Foord, R E, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class, and Joint Secy to Govt, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Lt-Col J H M Shaw-Stewart, R E, to act as Chief Engr, 2nd class, during the absence of Col Foord.

Col W T Farewell, M S C, is confirmed in the appointment of Depy Chief Engr and Under Secy to Govt, and will act as a Chief Engr, 3rd class, and Joint Secy to Govt.

The promotions to have effect from 1st Feb 1877.

The services of the following Officers for employment on the East Coast Canal have been reported:—

Lt C C Rawson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 7th Nov 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col C C Minchin, S C, Political Agent and Supt, Bahwalpur, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868 with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay.

The services of Capt A N Pearse, R A, Asst Supt of Factories, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 22nd Feb 1877, on appointment as Adjt at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

H M's 12th Lancers are brought on the strength of the Madras establishment from the 31st Jan 1877, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

Col C G H Coote, S C, Comdt, 16th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt C B Cooke, S C Political Agent, Bhamo, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay.

Surgn-Maj W Pearl, of the Indian Medl Dept, in medical charge "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and twenty-three days, and on medical certificate for eleven months and seven days, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

With reference to G O issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 82, dated 31st Jany 1877, permitting Lt H F V Gaitskell, S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 3rd Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave embarking from Bombay.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Lt Col, having completed 26 years' service—Majs Henry Crosby Barry Barnett, William George Ward, George Carr Hodding, from 10th Feb 1877.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India and with reference to G O G O No 28 dated 11th Jany 1876, the admission to the Madras S C of Capt James Turner Cummin, Adjt 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, is antedated to the 28th Aug 1875.

The services of Lt P C Scott, of H M's 48 Regt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Dept, for special duty.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, February 14.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr T B Lane, Secy to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to be Collr of Customs, Calcutta, vice Mr J A Crawford, who is about to retire.

The Hon H J Reynolds is appointed to be a Secy to the Board of Revenue, vice Mr T B Lane, but will continue to act as a Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Mr J Geoghegan, cs, on furlough, is appointed to be a Secy to the Board of Revenue, vice Mr H J Reynolds.

Mr A Mackenzie, Offg Mag and Collr, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as Secy to the Board of Revenue during the absence, on duty, of Mr H J Reynolds, or until further orders.

Mr A C Mangles, Mag and Collr, Patna, is appointed to act as Opium Agent of Behar during the absence, on leave, of Mr H W Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr F J Kean, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Gya, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the second grade, vice Mr J Geoghegan.

Mr Kenn will act as a Mag and Collr of the first grade in Patna during the absence, on duty, of Mr A C Mangles, or until further orders.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on famine relief work, viz :—

Mr W B Oldham, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Begoo Serai; Mr H G Sharp, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Durbhunga; Mr H M Kisch, Offg Asst Comsr, Gobindpore; and Mr A W Mackie, Asst Mag and Collr, Purneah.

Mr A J Primrose, Asst Mag and Collr, Monghyr, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Begoo Serai division of that district till relieved by Mr C A Samuells.

Capt Samuell Hunter Cowan, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, is vested with the powers of a Depy Collr under Act V (B C) of 1875 in the district of Shahabad.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on famine relief work, viz :—

Mr A Weekes, Offg Mag and Collr, Furreedpore; Mr H Gillon, Offg First Inspr of Registration Officers, Mr A C Tute, Asst Mag and Collr, Muzufferpore.

Mr C C Quinn, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Collr of Furreedpore.

Mr A C Brett, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to Burdwan. Mr Brett will act in the first grade of Joint-Mags and Depy Collrs.

Lt G U Browne, 40th Foot, is appointed to be an Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lt-Govr of Bengal.

In supersession of the notification dated the 5th inst, published in the "Calcutta Gazette," of the 7th idem, Mr E H Ruddock, cs, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 25th Jan 1877, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough.

Mr J Pratt, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr R H Pawsey, or until further orders.

Mr A Burouah, Asst Mag and Collr, Dinagepore, is transferred to Burdwan.

Mr E B Godfrey, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Raneegunge Division of the Burdwan Dist, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr R Savage, Asst Mag and Collr, Beerbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Raneegunge Division of the Burdwan Dist.

Mr Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law, who was, under the orders of the 6th inst, appointed to act as a Mag of Police, Calcutta, is also appointed to act as Coroner of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave of Mr F J Marsden, or until further orders.

Mr P D Dickens, Mag of Police, Calcutta, is also appointed to act as Judge of the Court for the trial of pilots during the absence, on leave, of Mr F J Marsden, or until further orders.

Mr George E. Porter, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for 18 months under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd April together with subsidiary leave for twenty days from the 2nd idem.

Mr L R Tottenham, Dist and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for eight months under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1877, together with ten days subsidiary leave, under 24 of the Code.

Mr J Pratt, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1877.

Mr C E Fabre-Tonnerre, Asst Supt of Police, Dinagepore, is allowed privilege leave for three months under the rules in Chap. 7 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Col W R Gordon, Dist Supt of Police, Nuddea, is appointed to act as a Depy Inspr-Genl of Police during the absence, on duty, of Col A H Paterson, or until further orders.

Mr A P[illegible]ir, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Jessore, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist Supt of Police, Nuddea.

Mr J B Birch, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Pubna, is appointed to act until further orders as Dist Supt of Police, Jessore.

Mr E St George Kaye, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Jessore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Jessore, until relieved by Mr J B Birch.

Mr J H Warender Clark is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police for employment on special duty in Backergunge and Noakholly, with effect from the 11th Nov last.

Subject to the sanction of the Right Hon'ble Secy of State for India, the furlough for one year under Sec 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, granted to Mr H L Jones, Dist Supt of Police, Pubna, under orders of the 18th Nov last, is commuted to furlough under Sec 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj W L Knyvett, Dist Supt of Police, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st March 1877, or any subsequent date within one month on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr John Elliot, Professor, Presidency College and Meteorological Reporter to Govt, is allowed leave for two months and eight days, under Sec 31-1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant.

Mr A Pedler, Professor, Presidency College, is also appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Elliot, or until further orders.

Mr C M Armstrong, Sub Dpy Opium Agent, Lucknow, is allowed furlough for eight months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr A F Mackenzie, Asst Sub-D.py Opium Agent, Rai Bareilly is allowed leave for six months on private affairs, under Sec 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from any date in the first week in April 1877.

Mr J S Gamble, Asst Conser of Forests, Darjeeling Division, is employed on special duty from the 10th Feby to the 31st March 1877, for the purpose of preparing a list of the trees found in the Darjeeling dist.

Mr Frederick Jennings is appointed, under Sec 6 Act IV (B C) of 1876, to be a Municipal Comsr of the town of Calcutta, vice Dr J G Pilcher resigned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE Second Series of Lectures will be delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold-weather Term of 1877-78. Subject—LATIN and GREEK.

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M. A.,
Bombay, 5th February 1877. University Registrar.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATSON—February 15th, Reginald Watkins Procter, the youngest son of Christopher Watson, Inspector, Salt Department, Gore Bunder.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAFRENAIS.—February 8th, at Madras, the wife of J. E. Lafrenais, R. C. K., of a son.

SCHLICH—February 12th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1877.

THE weekly Statement regarding the progress of the Famine, issued yesterday, shows a still further decrease in the number of labourers employed on Relief Works; the figures being 238,219 for the present week against 249,158 for the past week. General Kennedy, however, anticipates that the decrease will not be maintained, as the people have begun to find out that Government is resolved not to go on supporting them by "carrying on numerous scattered works "close to their houses," and that to get relief they must go on the large works which have now been opened, and which are carried on under the agency of the Public Works Department. The persistent refusal of the Government of India during nearly four months to sanction the construction of any but petty and in many cases useless works compelled the local Government to connive at a laxity of executive supervision which has spoilt the people, who now "strongly "object to work at any distance from their "villages, or to perform anything but a mere "nominal amount of labour." This reluctance to work must be overcome, and the detailed statements General Kennedy has appended to his report, showing the number of persons employed under Civil and Public Works Agencies respectively up to the 3rd instant, prove that the difficulties of transferring the labourers from the former to the latter description of works are in a fair way of being removed. The number employed under Civil Agency reached its *maximum*, 136,629, in the middle of January, and has since been steadily declining, while the number under the Public Works Department which fell from 202,000 on Jan. 20 to 171,000 on Jan. 27, rose to 196,000 on Feb. 3, and has no doubt since become larger. We regret that the native papers should think us hard-hearted because we advocate the strict enforcement of tests to discriminate between those who deserve relief and those who are mere idlers at this early stage of the Famine. When it is considered that the affected population is estimated at five millions, and that only a quarter of a million of people are now in receipt of State wages, it must be obvious how very wide a margin is left for increased demands on the taxpayers unless anything like extravagance in outlay is sternly repressed from the beginning.

INDIA is the country of all others in the world for sport. It is here that the enthusiastic hunter can always find work for his gun on almost any animal, from an elephant to a snipe; and it is here that an Englishman who happens in the old country to possess only the merest germ of love for field sports is certain to blossom out into a mighty Nimrod. The country is contagious with sport. The citizen who toils and moils all the week over his piece-goods and cotton generally has some correspondent in the districts who is always describing with gusto the appearance of the land, viewed from a game point of view; and he is glad, when he can snatch a few vacant days from his business, to join his friend in his wigwam in the jungle and shoot with him from "morn till noon, from "noon till dewy eve—a summer's day." As for the man who is no dweller in cities, but who helps to adorn the districts with his presence, it is almost impossible for him to escape the sporting disease. He meets men who talk sport perpetually, and somehow, no matter what his former peaceful predilections were, he finds himself in the cool grey of some morning, issuing from his tent, rifle in hand; and when once some careless buck, wandering a little way from his pretty dark-eyed family, has given him a fair shot and an opportunity of tasting blood, he becomes a confirmed shikaree—as keen for shooting as his fellow men—as fond of listening to the sporting tales which are more numerous in India than in any other country—and as eager to compare notes with his companions, so that he may judge whether his deeds have been less distinguished than those of certain other knights of the gun. Some men even imagine themselves, when they have killed their dozen or so of antelope, to have been sportsmen all their life, and yielding to the fascinations of the new experience they begin to talk of days with the hounds in a certain English county, of weeks with the grouse on a Yorkshire moor, or even of stalking the royal stag in a wild and well-stocked deer preserve in the Scottish Highlands. They will admit, with a certain amount of complaisance, that the black buck is a very fine looking fellow when standing a head and shoulders higher than the harem that is gathered around him on a spacious Indian plain, but will add that of course shooting him is mere child's play compared to the labour of stalking a ten tined stag among some of the grandest scenery in the world. These men are characters in their way. Peaceful, truth loving fellows in other respects, the enchantment of sport has overcome them, and they yield not without a struggle to the fancy that they have had a gun in their hands from boyhood; and when they get on their deer-stalking hobby, they are simply delicious. Our readers may know young sportsmen of this description, for there are plenty of them scattered over the face of this great Continent. We have known men who when they landed in India were quiet, studious fellows, wearing silver spectacles, who thought that shooting game was a barbarous pastime. A year or two sufficed to change all their ideas about sport. District work had made them ride; the invigorating gallop across country in the early morning had prepared the way for an insidious attack of the sporting fever, and in the course of time they were buying, not books about political economy and the land tenures of the nations of the earth, but those identical guns which once upon a time, when they were proud of their silver spectacles and their general German student appearance, they loved to stigmatise as fearful and murderous weapons. Instead of speaking contemptuously of sporting matters, they took a keen interest in the district races and pigeon-shooting matches. They were even capable, we believe, of reading *Bell's Life* on a Sunday in their tent, and tossing up rupees to guide them in settling to their own satisfaction the important question whether or not they would have promotion before the expiration of the year. The Indian sporting man is a great character, whether tiger slaying or snipe-shooting be his *forte*; and it is the enthusiasm on all sporting subjects which he is capable of spreading around him that gives this country its pre-eminence in the sporting reputations of the world.

Just to show how excited the sporting mind of India can become when it receives the least unusual fillip, take the consequences of the visit of the champion billiard player to India. In the hotels, in private life, and in the clubs the conversation has turned recently a great deal about billiard playing in general and Roberts in particular. Mild-looking men, of the silver-spectacle species, have suddenly developed a nervous interest in billiards. They get books upon the subject, and wonder how Shakspeare's allusion to the game in "Antony and Cleopatra" has not induced them sooner to turn their attention to a study so fascinating. They grow learned upon the theoretical value of holding the cue with a light yet firm grasp, of avoiding hard hitting, and of standing with the feet well planted down and yet easily. They will criticise players with much shrewdness; will show that this one, in his last few shots, did those things which he ought not to have done, and neglected to do those things which he ought to have done. Had So-and-So, instead of making an easy cannon, simply played hard but accurately up the table and doubled the red into the right hand bottom pocket, he would have left his balls in a beautiful position for a break; or had young Smith avoided the temptation of holding the red in the middle pocket and played for an all-round cannon he would have repeated the precise shot which was played by Mr. Roberts the elder ten years ago. When an emotional critic of this description has paid his money and gone to see Roberts actually play, he becomes more and more critical in billiards. In the billiard-room his talk is all Roberts. When he sees Brown coming from the cue-rack just as Brown is about to try conclusions with Lieutenant Jones, he says with a meaning smile, "Well, Brown, going to show us a bit of Roberts, eh?" And when the click of the balls has announced the beginning of the game, he facetiously says to his neighbour, but loud enough for everybody around to hear him, "Now, we shall see a few Roberts breaks if we wait long enough." Poor Brown, who has no aspirations to be considered a wonderful billiard player, and who cannot understand why simply because some one has chosen to go and see Roberts, *he* should be compared to the billiard champion, becomes a little flustered and misses an easy hazard; whereupon a voice audibly says, "Ah, Roberts wouldn't have done that!" The miss inspires Jones with confidences. He hits hard and makes a rattling cannon and flukes the red into a hole, his own ball, after a long and uncertain journey remaining near the top cushion. Thereupon the critic rises from his seat, looks carefully at the balls, and at last says to Jones, "Now, you've got the spot shot on; you ought to make forty or fifty off a leave like that at the very least." The audacious Jones hits hard and fails to do anything beyond knocking the balls about; whereupon the inexorable voice once more sighs, "Ah," and remarks confidentially to some one near, "What a deuced fine breaks Roberts would have made with a leave like that!" Thus the game goes on. Certain cannons are compared to cannons that Roberts makes, and the merest inclination of the white ball to run near the red is followed with a remark that the player is cunningly trying Roberts' dodge to get on to the spot. We suppose that scenes like these have been repeated in every place in India that has been visited by the champion; and the way in which his nursing cannons, his screws, his pretty hazards, his spot shots, his position, his way of striking the green cloth with the fingers of his "bridge" just before he settles down to a shot, are all spoken of with a kind of suppressed awe, simply shows the excitement which the arrival of any exceptionally good performer in any department of sport is always capable of creating in India. The influence of Roberts will be felt in the billiard saloons of Bombay, Allahabad, and Calcutta for many a day to come; the youngster will feel flattered when he is told that such and such a shot (a notorious fluke) was a regular Robertian stroke; and the nervous man who becomes excited and muffs his simplest shots will many a time and oft wish that Roberts had never come to India to form the subject of innumerable odious comparisons.

When we see, by the illustrations we have drawn from the hunting field and the billiard saloons, how excitable Englishmen in India are capable of becoming over sport, the wonder occurs to us how it is that year after year our local races are going from bad to worse. Is it because there is no individual now connected with the Bombay turf enthusiastic and popular enough to be capable of drawing many gay spirits into the game along with himself? Once upon a time, there was a stout gentleman—very English-looking, very fond of horses—who used to rally round him a numerous ring of sportsmen; but somehow, since his departure the Bombay Races drag on from year to year, and some of these days they will probably terminate their existence altogether. The complaints made this year about the want of sport displayed at Byculla have not been made by any means for the first time. The poorness of the Bombay Races has become a proverb—a subject for sarcasms and disagreeable general remarks. The Honorary Secretary and Stewards have been blamed; and these have retorted by blaming the public, who will not subscribe to help the funds. Some people think it is not a want of funds but a want of horses that causes all the mischief; but we think it is clear that unless there is money, there will not be horses, because owners of the latter will not run them for nothing. We daresay we have come to our moral in rather a roundabout way; but what we mean to argue is that as almost every Englishman seems to become fascinated by sport of one description or another, from tiger-shooting to billiard-playing, when he comes to India, there really ought to be a better display in Bombay of the Briton's national pastime than we have had for some years past, and that if money is all that is wanted new and vigorous efforts to get it out of the public should be made by the Committee, and very likely they will be successful.

IN commenting a few days ago upon the strange ambition which certain persons have to see their names continually appearing in the newspapers upon frivolous pretexts, we mentioned the literary exertions of the Bhandoopwalla family, including the females, and expressed the hope that Her Majesty and Lord Beaconsfield might be spared from receiving any more of the literary productions of these enterprising Parsees. It would appear, however, as if not only these distinguished personages but Lord Lytton were to be presented with another book from Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, for Bomanjee has recently published a remarkable work which, now that he has received the thanks of the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield for less remarkable productions, he is certain to desire to have a place in the Royal and Viceregal libraries. This book, which is printed at the office of our local contemporary, who seems to have a *penchant* for doing this kind of work, is entitled—"On British Administration in India, consisting of Various Events and Innovations," and is dedicated to Lord Lytton. Mr. Bomanjee says that in tendering this book gratuitously to the public he humbly hopes that his labours in endeavouring to place within the reach of mankind a knowledge of things which perhaps have never yet been thought of by them will be generously appreciated. We hope so too. He commences his preface with a memorandum upon "Eminent Men of Ancient Times—Invasion of India by Sesostris, Semiramis, Darius, Hystaspes, and Alexander the Great—first British Ambassador that landed in India Sir Thomas Roe—Distinguished Generals and Governor-Generals in Mediæval India." Enumerating these distinguished men of Mediæval India in plain prose soon becomes too tiresome for the soaring poetic soul of Bomanjee, and he breaks forth into the following impassioned lyric :—

> "Two of the above were in India before—
> I mean the renowned Sir John Shore
> And his predecessor Mr. Warren Hastings
> Who, it is said, had spoilt all things
> When he was in the Administrative Bill
> Returned, after his trial, on a double heel
> As Governor-General (Marquis) Hastings
> To repair his spoilt proceedings!"

This mingling of prose with poesy ought to find a ready sympathiser in Lord Lytton, whose poetic sensibilities have already attracted the admiration and a desire for closer personal acquaintance of most of the native poets of India. It was but the other day, in the Imperial Durbar tent, that a poetic Nawab insisted upon reading to him some hundred slokas of his own composing; and now we find Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla seeking to captivate his ears with charmingly cadenced verses and his soul with lofty thoughts which, as the author says, no one perhaps had ever thought of before. Coming down to earth again, Bomanjee proceeds to give chapters upon historical worth, on literature, laws, and government, and upon a number of other subjects, the list of which comprises "the share mania and its disastrous results," the "system of electing members for the Municipal Corporation for the Town of Bombay," the "qualites of a nation—abnegation and conscientious recognition of duty," and "Prince Albert the late Prince Consort of England, and the National Spirit of the People." Bomanjee says that the history of this great Eastern Empire "comprises several centuries back, running up from the present modern age to the former ancient times." But he warns his readers that in giving a plain narrative of the Great Eastern Empire he "shall not abate that warm zeal due to the noble narrative." Here is a specimen of his noble zeal :—

> "The British dominion in India has gradually risen and grown great in this Eastern Empire by strict adherence to and confidence in its rulers; by preserving the Spirit of Government while the method of governing underwent changes; and adopting all necessary improvements for the welfare of its subjects with the most indefatigable industry and perseverance in order to effect subjugation."

But continuing even this kind of "noble zeal" for any length of time becomes obnoxious to Bomanjee, and just as the lark will soar to heaven, "for it is its nature to," the soul of Bomanjee will rise above prose. So he breaks off his account of the Administration of India with the following spirit-stirring lines—

> "Gentle Reader, I beseech you, pause and ponder as you go on
> Reading this humble but true production,
> And make allowance for the style,
> This history I have endeavoured to compile
> For your welfare and that of society,
> The country we live in, and its prosperity."

Lest the reader could possibly suppose that these immortal lines were written by any one but himself, Bomanje appends to them his initials "B. C." He then commences his chapter on "Historical Worth" with the lines—

> "Witness, you powers, what fancied importance,
> Sits perched upon my quill as I am writing!"

We regret we cannot give the whole of this instructive essay upon an excellent subject; but perhaps the following extract may satisfy our readers and give them an idea of the author's argument :—

> "In recounting the transactions of remote antiquity there is, indeed, such a deficiency of materials that the desire of mankind to supply the chasm has given birth to various conjectures, so that the further we look into these distant periods the more obscure everything becomes, and we are at length lost in a sort of prospective diminution, such that the mind is no longer able to discern what fancy undertook to perform."

We do not profess to understand all this, and therefore we do not disagree with a single word of it. Nor can we find it in our hearts to differ with Bomanjee when, after another outburst of his muse, he says—"The ancients have represented history under the figure of a woman—easy, graceful, and inviting; but we have seen her in our days converted, like the virgin of Nabis, into an instrument of torture." This passage terminates the chapter on "Historical Worth." The next chapter is devoted to "Literature, Laws, and Government," in which Bomanjee expresses his opinion that

> "The labour of an industrious author to explore facts
> Deserves more lasting praise than the conqueror of combats."

We agree so entirely with this that we think Bomanjee stands upon a higher pedestal of fame than Alexander the Great, the Duke of Wellington, or any other conqueror of combats; and we now see the reason why the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield have sent Bomanjee their thanks for his previous contributions to literature. Bomanjee hates the Indian Penal Code, saying that "when, by indiscriminate penal laws, the nations behold the same punishment affixed to dissimilar degrees of guilt, from perceiving no distinction in the crime, and this distinction is the bulwark of all morality; thus the multitude of laws produces new vices, and new vices call for fresh restraints." The next chapter, on "Diversities in the Administration," is a very curious one. The great bulk of the population of India consists, Bomanjee tells Lord Lytton, mainly of two class as—Mahomedans and Hindoos, "Parsees being comparatively few, and, taking their origin from the Persians, formed by emigration into British India, a distinct body and altogether a separate class of people, more enterprising, and more readily adapting themselves to European customs and habits, recognising no other ruler than the British sovereign as their own, towards whom their loyalty far surpasses that of all the aboriginal races." The Mahomedans, it appears, profess the religion of their Prophet Mahomet; and the Hindoos "all speak different languages," so that they must have some difficulty in understanding each other. The history of India, properly speaking, according to Bomanjee, embraces three distinct periods—the Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern—and it is as well to know that the Mediæval Period terminates with the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope and the discoveries of a continuous oceanic route to the East; while the Modern Period "carries out the great many discoveries and changes introduced by the process of time, and continued down to the present age." It is the Modern Period with which Bomanjee chiefly deals. He thinks that "crimes have seemingly a licence which is greatly supported by the number of pleaders, lawyers, and barristers fill ing the Courts of Justice;" but as a set off to this unhappy consequence of lawyers, he says that "as to literature and all other educational arts and sciences, it must be gratefully acknowledged the modern times have been most successful and liberal in their prompt progress." Trade, however, has in a great measure slackened "owing to the disaster wrought by the share mania in India in 1865 which caused a dreadful havoc throughout India, snatching the coffers of the wealthy, and draining them to the very dregs." We are sorry to say that Bomanjee considers "the greatness of Bombay is at present only in its outward appearance, its grand buildings—but empty within!" He is very severe upon the system of electing members for the Municipal Corporation for the Town of Bombay, the result of which he declares in verse to be

> "High in authority, brief in understanding,
> Is an assumption enough to make even angels scorn."

There is a true Shakesperian ring about this, and it is to be hoped that the Municipal Corporation will try to amend itself in the way indicated by Bomanjee. He says :—

> It is clearly necessary that, in electing such members, the welfare of the people should be considered, and this is done by electing proper persons; those possessed of property, who have understanding, and would appreciate the welfare of the country, are the only ones worthy of the appointment. As the prosperity of a country depends, not on the abundance of its revenues, nor on the strength of its fortifications, nor on the beauty of its public buildings, but chiefly on the number of its cultivated citizens, its men of education, enlightenment, and character, here are to be found its true interest, its chief strength, its real power—and these undoubtedly are the kind of men required for the Municipal Corporation in a town.

Bomanjee next scourges the financial administration of India. Then he devotes a chapter to the Mutiny, and has scarcely proceeded a few lines before he bursts forth into song :—

> "Disloyalty and treachery combined
> Displayed mischiefs of every kind."

He is quite ferocious over the mutineers, and says "it would have been far more judicious to banish them for the whole term of their lives and be rid of such monsters for ever." We regret that we cannot give any more extracts from this remarkable production, although the panegyric upon steam, telegraphy, Prince Albert, the British Government, and other matters does Bomanjee's heart and soul credit. We might allude to the remarkable echo which is contained in the following patriotic lines :—

> "While bound by slavery and terror,
> Who cut the cords asunder?
> Echo!—The British!"

We might quote the following lines just to show that although Bomanjee thinks crime is fostered by lawyers, yet he now and again possesses a generous feeling for their profession—

> "O Law, thou soother of human afflictions,
> To thee we fly in every calamity;
> From thee the care-tried child of misery
> Eagerly seeks for succour and liberty!"

We might quote with admiration his discovery that the removal of the old fortifications of Bombay was about the wisest thing that could have been done, because "according to the articles of war a city without a fort cannot be bombarded or plundered." We might give extracts from his description of the principal Chiefs of India and quote, especially, his beautifully true remark about the late Rao of Kutch :—"Being taken ill he returned to Kutch, where he died—*thus* terminated the life of this native prince." We might, in short, quote the whole work, were it not that we do not wish to anticipate the treat in store for the Queen, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Lytton when Bomanjee presents his book to them for their formal acceptance. We think nothing could show more fully the extreme benevolence of British Administration in India than the simple fact of Her Majesty acknowledging with thanks the instructive literature of the Bhandoopwalla family of Bombay. We have shown how noble it is; how wise, and yet how beautifully poetic. Surely it is for literature such as this that the commendations of royalty should be reserved.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH JAN.

THE death agony is over and the Conference has breathed its last. The most sanguine hoped against all probability that the Porte would at the last moment unbend and thus furnish the Plenipotentiaries with a pretext for protracting the negotiations in order to allow the Conference a gentle euthanasia. But at the last meeting on Saturday, Safvet Pasha put the special Plenipotentiaries out of all pain by communicating to them the final decision of his Government. He read a memorandum, containing the acceptance by the Porte, of all the conditions comprised in the last reduced programme of the Powers, with the exception of two—that relating to the appointment of the Governor-Generals of the disturbed provinces, and that which provided for the institution of an International Commission intended to watch over the execution of the other conditions. And, as in these two clauses was included the whole gist of the discussions, the decision of the Porte communicated by Safvet was equivalent to a refusal of the whole "irreducible minimum" of the Powers. Upon this, Lord Salisbury rose and said the views of the Ottoman and European Delegates seemed to be so irreconcileable that he considered the Conference to be at an end. General Ignatieff put in some last words respecting the welfare of all the Christians of the Empire; after which the Diplomatic Conclave of Europe retired from the room in a body, leaving the Ottoman Delegates masters of the field and of the situation. Lord Salisbury sailed this morning in an Austrian Lloyd's steamer specially chartered by the British Government to convey him and his family to Brindisi. General Ignatieff is awaiting a lull in the storm which is blowing in the Black Sea to take his departure on board the Imperial yacht Eiriklik; and the secondary actors in the late diplomatic farce will disperse in various directions during the course of a few days. The threat to which Lord Salisbury attached such a terrible meaning is thus being carried out without either Turks or Christians being the worse for it, or the bereaved European communities feeling especially distressed by the fact that, until the diplomatic sulk is over, their interests in Turkey will be confided to the care of *charges d'affaires* instead of ambassadors.

The day after the closing of the Conference a banquet and ball was given at the Municipality Buildings of Pera in honour of the Hungarian deputation. The *fête* was a national demonstration and the rooms were crowded by Turks, native Christians and Europeans. With one marked exception, that of our future *chargés d'affaires*, the Hon'ble Mr. Jocelyn, the rest of the diplomatic world held aloof. Some of the baffled diplomatists had simply expressed a desire that the officers attached to their missions should not attend the ball, but Count de Bourgoing, the French Ambassador, went further, and constituting himself on this occasion, the avenger of the wrongs of the defunct Conference, issued strict orders to his secretaries and to the officers of the French ships-of-war at Constantinople to avoid the Municipal Hall and its allurements. Nevertheless the "wake" of the Conference, as it was jocularly called by some, was kept up with spirit all night. The Turks were jubilant, and Edhem Pasha, one of the two Ottoman Delegates, who, from his superior knowledge of the European languages, had had to bear the brunt of the Conferential shafts, was remarked for the exuberance of his spirits. "What a release," he observed to a friend, "I positively lost a stone weight during the sittings of the Conference." Midhat Pasha, wishing to furnish Europe with a proof that the rejection of the demands of the Conference was not the work of a small minority in the Government, but the expression of the national will, convoked, previous to giving his last answer to the foreign Delegates, the Grand National Council, composed of 250 members, 60 of which were Christian Bulgarians, Greeks and Armenians. Midhat opened the proceedings by informing the assembly for what object they had been called together. He spoke of the different phases of the negotiations and particularly drew the attention of his hearers to the vast difference existing between the first and last programme of the Powers, pointing out at the same time the clauses in the modified programme, which might be accepted without prejudice to the Constitution, and those—notably the two points on which the Conference broke up—which might not be accepted without endangering the independence and integrity of the Empire. "If we reject these proposals," Midhat said, "the foreign Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries will quit Constantinople and it is not quite clear as yet what will follow. England and France have declared their intention of not taking an active part against us, but they will not be with us either. Austria is neutral at present, but she may eventually yield to the pressure of her 17 millions of Slav subjects and join Russia against us. The acceptance of these demands will doubtless lead to the loss of our independence; on the other hand, the dangers to which we may be exposed in case of our refusal being followed by war, will be many and great. I have now made our situation known to you; give your serious consideration to both sides of the question and on your decision I will base my answer to the Powers." The assembly, with the exception of one Protestant Armenian, was unanimous in its rejection of the proposals. The representatives of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs as well as the Grand Rabbi made speeches strongly expressive of their disapproval of the Conference programme, and when Midhat requested that the members who wished to vote for acceptance should stand up, some of the Turkish Pashas seated themselves on the floor as a method of giving stronger emphasis to their opposition. A vote of confidence in the Ministry was then passed, authorising it to continue negotiations only so far as they were in keeping with the principles of the Constitution.

The non-Mussulman population of the Empire bitterly resent the injustice of the Conference in devoting its attention exclusively to the wrongs of the Slavs, investing them as it were with the character of a "chosen people." The indifference with which appeals from the Greek, Armenian and Jewish communities were received, has intensified this feeling, and the most active opponents of the Conference were to be found among the Christians. The Turks have found supporters and allies where they least expected, and the Porte is indebted to the mistakes of the Conference for having drawn more closely together the ties which bind to it the bulk of its Christian subjects.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE FAMINE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE following letter has been sent us for publication :—

India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

To His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR,—Para. 1. The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 25th December, No. 44 of 1876, describing the main course of events regarding the scarcity which has for some months prevailed in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the principles by which your Government has been guided in its endeavours to relieve the existing distress, has been considered in Council.

2. The note which accompanies the Despatch states with clearness and precision the conditions of the problem with which your Government has to deal, and it cannot be doubted that the situation is one of the gravest character, and that the prospect must naturally call forth the greatest anxiety.

3. The policy of your Excellency in Council in not interfering with the operations of private trade by becoming yourself, to any extent, a purchaser in the market, has my approval [illegible] am glad to find that its beneficial results are already apparent in the activity [illegible] enterprise, and I am glad to observe [illegible] affected districts are now well supplied [illegible] The condition of prices up [illegible] last report is reassuring.

4. With respect to the relief [illegible] just confidence that your Excellency [illegible] will, as the Government of I[illegible] cise the discretion vested in y[illegible] any loss of the lives of Her [illegible] without incurring any expe[illegible] money in excess of the necess[illegible] With respect to the discussio[illegible] tude of the Government of [illegible] from a telegram of the Gove[illegible] dated 3rd of January, that the [illegible] ral in Council has, under ci[illegible] withdrawn the prohibition prev[illegible] and left the entire subject to th[illegible] discretion. Under these circum[illegible] is at present demanded from m[illegible]

5. The measures adopted wi[illegible] cattle, and the general policy [illegible] relief and the transport and imp[illegible] have my approval.

6. I will await the result of [illegible] tions on the subject of the grant [illegible]

I have, &c. C[illegible]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MAJOR SANDEMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH FEB.

Major Sandeman shortly leaves Calcutta for the Punjab to fill the appointment of Governor General's Agent for Beloochistan. Major Sandeman will only interfere in State affairs at the Khan's urgent solicitation.

ATTACK BY AFREEDEES.

LAHORE, 19TH FEB.

A strong body of Afreedees made an attack on the Attock bridge of boats on 15th instant. The sepoy guard was driven into the Fort, whence a strong force was sent out but too late to effect any seizures. A policeman is said to have been killed.

[FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

THE AFREEDEES.

LAHORE, 19TH FEB.

Despatches have been received from Kohat and Rawul Pindee which indicate anything but a satisfactory or peaceful solution of Frontier difficulties. A fresh attack has been made by the Hussan Kheyls on a bridge of boats at Attock. The Bossi Kheyls of Kohat are reported to have decided that nothing will place them on the side of the Government except the return of the land formerly held outside the Kohat Pass, which was originally granted for a period of seven years to the Pass Afreedees. The 9th Punjab Infantry have been detained at Meean Meer *en route* to Jhelum. Full reports are forwarded by post.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES AT HATCHAM.

LONDON, 19TH FEB.

The Rev. Canon Gee, nominated by the Bishop of Rochester to succeed the Rev. Arthur Tooth, forcibly obtained an entry into St. James's Church, Hatcham, yesterday, and resumed the services both in the morning and evening without further disturbance.

The Rev. Arthur Tooth has been released from the Horsemonger Lane Jail.

PRINCE NIKITA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19TH FEB.

Prince Nikita has now agreed to despatch special Envoys here to open up peace negotiations with the Porte.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, 18TH FEB.

The Electoral Commission have decided to give Governor Hayes, the Republican candidate, the returning vote for Louisiana.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 17TH FEB.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 17TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera	5⅜d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89⅞
4½ per cent. do.	90
5½ „ do.	92½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106
Oriental Bank Shares	£46
Chartered do do.	£20
do. Mercantile do.	£29-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£89,100,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£105,800,000

Departure—Vortigern.

LINE REPORTS.—19TH FEBRUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 19TH FEB., 9-43 A.M.

French steamer Peiho, from Aden, arrived.

FRONTIER NEWS.

[PUNJAB AND FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 15TH FEB.

Naimsha ("Bahadur," as he loves to call himself), the celebrated outlaw and said to be the hero of the raid on Nowshera cantonment bazaar, fell upon the Mukri Bazaar in the Peshawur city at the head of some sixty followers, but the attack was happily repulsed before any damage was done. It is reported that Naimsha has left the Hussan Kheyl clan and has retired with about half a dozen other outlaws (all the followers he has left) to Sora Suppur within the Kohat Pass and it is rumoured he intends to remove still further off. We may almost predict that this is the beginning of the inglorious end of the career of the man who most magnanimously demanded a day's earning only from the shopkeepers of the Nowshera bazaar. A detail which we believe is not generally known is that Naimsha was originally a police constable.

Weather at present fine.

The 8th King's Own are waiting the arrival of the Rifles to leave Peshawur. The Rifles are expected to-morrow.

Another correspondent at Peshawur writes that the fears which were recently entertained there of a raid by Naimshah and his followers in consequence of which it was deemed unsafe to venture from the city even at dusk have subsided. Many rumours of the robbery of Hindoos have been prevalent, but none of a reliable nature and all is reported as being now quiet. The Hussan Kheyls are coming into Peshawur peacefully with their wood and other articles, and are taking away in exchange either cash or such necessaries as their meagre wants demand.

It is rumoured at Delhi, a Calcutta paper says, that the formation of another camp of exercise there next cold weather is already projected.

We learn from the *Madras Athenæum* that the Madras Government have sanctioned the construction of the double line to Arconum as a relief work. To Trivellore, 26 miles from Madras, the line is ready for laying down permanent way material, so that only 14 miles more have to be prepared. The work is to be set on foot without delay, and whilst affording present means of relief to thousands it will be of immense use in the future in transporting the enormous quantities of grain accumulating on the beach to the famine districts.

The first race meeting at Calcutta this season was a comparative failure owing to the opposition attractions for the best horses at Delhi, and several of the most valuable prizes were in consequence withheld. It is, therefore, satisfactory, the *Englishman* remarks, to see that the stewards have resolved to hold a second meeting on the 24th and 28th of February in the afternoon. We cannot expect to see many of the cracks of the racing world present at so short a notice, but there are enough local horses to give us two good days' sport, which the liberal terms of entry should ensure.

The *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram relating to the imprisonment of a coffee planter, dated Mercara, 16th Feb:—"Mr. Hugh Jameson, coffee planter and owner of the Bunter Estates, has been arrested at the instance of Captain Taylor, of the Bangalore Skating Rink, and Messrs. Arbuthnot on a charge of criminal misappropriation of coffee. Great public indignation exists as these harsh and extraordinary proceedings arise out of a case of disputed ownership. The warrant is issued by the first Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, a military officer. Mr. Jameson, having declined to furnish bail, has been confined in the district jail."

We read in the *Englishman* that at the meeting held at Belvedere on Tuesday evening last, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, to consider the proposals for bringing an Italian Opera Company to Calcutta next cold season, a large number of gentlemen were present, and an influential committee was appointed. The question of the selection of an impressario was left undecided, as only one proposal, that of Mr. Massa, was before the meeting, of which no notice had been received by the other candidate, Mr. Compton. It was therefore resolved to postpone the decision of the point until Mr. Compton's proposals had been received and considered.

The appeal which the proprietors of the Sassoon Press Company have made against the ruling of Mr. Moylan, the Boiler Inspector, in the matter of certain blow-off cocks, has been successful. So far as we could judge from the evidence which was laid before the Commissioners in Appeal, Mr. Moylan's interference was simply vexatious; and we cannot say we regret that at last a check has been given to a system which has worked oppressively for several years past upon the proprietors of boilers. The following is the reply which has been received by the Manager of the Sassoon Press from the Commissioners:—

Bombay, 15th February 1877.

From the Collector of Bombay to J. Gordon, Esq., Manager, Sassoon Press Company, Limited, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to our former correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that the Commissioners have decided in favour of your appeal against the substitution of the blow-off cocks in use at the above Press for compound blow-off cocks, and you are accordingly at liberty to continue the former with the guards to the plugs.—I have, &c.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector of Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna reports, as the result of a recent inspection of the Turkish troops in their cantonments in the vilayet of the Danube, that both the morale and the physical condition of the Turkish army are excellent. Its commander, Achmed Eyoub Pasha, has thorough confidence in the efficiency of the men under his orders, and all their requirements are satisfactorily provided for. Eight steamers are constantly engaged in carrying provisions from Constantinople to Varna, it being scarcely possible either in Bulgaria or on the southern side of the Balkan to obtain provisions even for a single army corps for any length of time. Moreover, Midhat Pasha has given strict orders that requisitioning should be avoided in Bulgaria as much as possible. Immense quantities of ammunition, too, are being continually brought to Rustchuk on two large war steamers from Tophane. The total Ottoman force now collected in Bulgaria consists of 184 battalions of nizams, 76 of redifs, and 21,000 cavalry, making about 146,000 men in all, with 292 guns. This does not include the irregulars and the reserve men, who are still coming in. The nizams are capitally trained troops, not inferior in military qualities to the best soldiers of Europe; the regular cavalry is also very efficient, and has a valuable support in twenty squadrons of Circassians. The artillery is comparatively weak in numbers, but it has many excellent officers, and is admirably equipped.

HIS MAJESTY of Upper Burma is reported to have found it expedient to discontinue his monopoly of the ruby mines. The King's ostensible reason for throwing open the mines is said to be his inability to prevent, even through the most *trustworthy* supervision, the illicit extraction and disposal of stones to others than the royal holder, who was supposed to be the only one. If he is in earnest in this concession, says the *Rangoon Times*, instead of its being a mere trap to make discoveries, some valuable rough gems, in quantity, may be looked for here. Indeed, we already hear of a transaction taking place a few days ago by which some one will be a considerably richer man than before. One of the *Panthays* brought down some first class stones mixed with many that were inferior and of small account. Being by a broker introduced to an expert, which latter the importer could certainly lay no claim to being, a bargain was concluded for some ten thousand rupees. We hear now that a *lakh*, or thereabouts is nearer their market value. Our informant further states, continues the Rangoon paper, that the King is most sanguine as to the future out-turn of his iron mines, believing that in them lieth his true *el dorado*. The ores have been thoroughly tested and the conclusion arrived at as well by scientific analysis, as by practical working, is, that they bear favourable comparison with similar productions in most parts of the world, and possess great superiority over many ores now worked at a profit. (The same may be said of the iron.) Their accessibility is considerable and probable yield enormous. *Sitgine* in English hands would soon become a second Black Country. Hypothetical calculations are said to have been made either by or for His Majesty, showing 40,000 rupees *per day* as the proximate amount of revenue to be derived from the smelting and perfecting processes ordered to be forthwith set in motion. Portions of the requisite machinery have already arrived by the Canal steamer.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XIV. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Prices during the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Prices during present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talookas.
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	3,481	3,149	Rs. 2,29,233	Rs. 99,930	Jowari ...56 Bajri ...34	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·94	14·4
Nasik	8,113	2,000	7,28,259	2,50,000	17,000	16,500	3,59,272	1,30,423	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36·29	27·85
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	25,716	17,673	4,05,000	2,89,792	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·3	10·65
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	49,700	46,000	8,91,690	3,60,761	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37·6	20·76
Sholapore	4,495	4,496	7,18,094	7,18,094	49,415	48,256	11,31,467	7,45,611	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25·21	8·11
Sattara	4,988	2,681	10,64,002	4,81,000	14,891	17,122	5,71,338	3,11,846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34·69	25·43
Kaladgi	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	50,538	45,616	6,60,750	2,77,879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22·43	6·13
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	12,034	15,000	4,60,388	2,16,371	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·49	21·34
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	26,587	28,973	8,08,690	1,89,683	Jowari ...43	18	18	26·39	13·81
Total	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616	2,49,158	2,38,219	55,17,718	25,22,168					

Rain 56 cents has fallen in Khandeish. Slight grain importation. Small-pox continues.

An average of ½ an inch of rain has fallen in all the Nasik Talukas. Fever and small-pox prevalent.

Grain imports at Ahmednagar are enough.

16 cents of rain in Poona. Grain supply good, and prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthari and Purandhar.

Grain supply good at Sholapur; imports Rs. 24,186; exports Rs. 1,47,068. 49 deaths from cholera.

Rain in Satara, Patan and Jauli Talukas. Grain supply sufficient. 10 deaths from cholera.

Grain importation continues at Kaladgi; supply sufficient. Cholera increasing. 209 deaths.

Grain supply at Belgaum is plentiful. Extreme scarcity of water in Athni. 225 deaths from cholera.

Grain market at Dharwar is steady. Scarcity of water and fodder increasing. 436 deaths from cholera.

The works in progress are Roads, Tanks and Miscellaneous.

Rain has fallen in Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, and Satara.

Grain has slightly risen in price, jowari averaging 23 lbs. for the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of persons upon relief works is 238,219 against 249,158 last week, and there are also 6,396 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is not likely to be maintained, as the people who are "on strike" against the diminution of pay upon Civil works, and against the exaction of tasks, are now, it is reported, beginning to come back slowly. Efforts are being made to draft the people from Sholapur—where Government have at length been able to close many of the small Civil works—to large works beyond the limits of the districts, such as Nira Canal and the Dhond and Manmad Railway; but the people strongly object to work at any distance from their villages or to perform anything but a mere nominal amount of labour. The necessity that Government have hitherto been under of carrying on numerous small scattered works close to the people's homes has brought about this very undesirable state of matters.

The considerable increase under the head "expenditure up to latest known date" is due to the fact that the more punctual submission of returns admits the expenditure being brought up to a later date than formerly. It is now shown up to 10th February 1877.

2. Government have authorised the expenditure necessary to remove labourers from those parts of the Dharwar Collectorate where cholera has assumed an epidemic form to works in the western talukas of the District.

Government have sanctioned the Pannewree tank in the Sattara Collectorate. It is a work admirably suited for relief, as the dam alone will afford employment for 10,000 people, and supply the description of work (earthwork) upon which unskilled labour can be employed to the greatest advantage. Several such works are now in progress, and others are under investigation. These reservoirs will store large bodies of water available for irrigation above the level of the adjoining country, and by affecting the climate, and promoting moisture, they cannot fail to render future droughts less probable in their neighbourhood.

3. Two tables are appended, one (A) contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agency, respectively, from November 11th till February 3rd; the other (B) giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon relief works during the same period. The numbers shown in those tables, as in all previous statements, are averages of the weekly attendance.

4. A map accompanies this report. It is prepared in the same manner as that last sent, and differs from it only in that a few additional relief works, ordered since the last map was prepared, have been inserted, and in accordance with the instructions contained in the last para. of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 3, dated 25th January 1877, information has been given on the face of the map as regards the number of persons on relief works, the weekly expenditure, and the current prices of food-grains. The Collectorates' boundaries have also been shown in colours.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 10th Feb.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Expenditure during the week.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of Children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Expenditure during the week.	Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Total Expenditure up to date.
Khandesh	No. Return not received.	Rs. Return not received.	Rs. 410	No. 764	Rs. 83	Rs. 200
Nasik	44	27	170	3,988	555	1,347
Ahmednagar	857	291	4,584	3,673	390	993
Poona	Return not received.		5,618	19,446	2,057	8,459
Sholapur	Return not received.	Return not received.	12,526	4,434	517	1,706
Satara	1,103	890	1,071	5,941	659	1,325
Kaladgi	103	88	655	...	...	...
Belgaum	373	194	1,678	...	...	...
Dharwar	63	257	1,629	...	...	...
Total	2,532	1,747	28,291	38,216	4,260	14,550

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains 2,600 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 9th February, and during the same week 3,243 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 5,843 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, there is no material change since last week.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

THE BHANDOOPWALLA ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without in the least contradicting your article relating to the correspondence of Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla and his wife Dinbai, in your yesterday's issue, permit me to add, through the medium of your valued journal, that the congratulatory address composed and sent by the latter (Dinbai) to Her Majesty the Queen was, as far as I know, neither placed in any prominent part of Khetwady, nor sent round for signature of the Parsee ladies residing at Khetwady. Signing the address by half-a-dozen ladies of the Bhandoopwalla family does not signify the same being done by all the *other Parsee ladies of Khetwady*. They should, however, thank her for making them receive the thanks of Her Majesty.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Khetwady, 16th Feb.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following occurs in your most sensible and plain-spoken notice of the proceedings of the Bhandoopwallas, in your issue of Thursday last:—"We Presume that they will *now rank high* in the interesting community to which they belong," &c. (The italics, Sir, are mine.) Permit me, Sir, to say that while being cordially at one with you both in the spirit and letter of the whole of the able notice throughout, I feel aggrieved at your apparently unwitting act of injustice to the good sense and taste of the Parsee community in supposing that they would or do accord the enviable position to the subject of your notice as hinted by you.—Yours, &c.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE PARSEES CORRECTLY.

Feb. 16.

THE PARSEE AFFILIATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph that appeared in your issue of Saturday last, I beg to state that the allegations made in it that Mr. Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur holds funds belonging to me in his hands and paid to Mr. Cleveland through Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter the sum of Rs. 1,800 in settlement of the case are utterly false and groundless. Mr. Nanabhoy does not hold, and never held, any funds in his hands belonging to me, and I never authorized Mr. Nanabhoy to pay a single farthing on my behalf as alleged. I challenge Mr. Nanabhoy to state that I ever gave or permitted him to give Rs. 1,800 or any other sum on my behalf in settlement of this case. Mr. Nanabhoy, moreover, had admitted in the presence of several gentlemen that he had no such funds, and that he had no knowledge of the matter mentioned in the newspapers. Mr. Nanabhoy and other gentlemen pressed me through my friends to allow the complainant to withdraw the charge without payment of my costs, which I was quite unwilling to do because of the complainant's bringing against me this false and scandalous prosecution. Ultimately I was prevailed upon to do so for the sake of the whole Parsee community, and thereupon the complainant withdrew from the prosecution through her solicitors, as will appear from their letter addressed to the Magistrate and which was published on the 15th instant in all the local papers. As for Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framjee, I called upon him for an explanation, and the answer I received from him stating the circumstances under which his generosity induced him to pass the promissory note in favour of Eduljee Rustomjee, I beg to enclose. If the allegation made in your issue of Saturday last regarding the said sum of Rs. 1,800 be true, where was the necessity for the complainant expressing her obligation to me for permitting her to withdraw without payment of my costs? Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland distinctly stated (in their letter of the 13th instant addressed to the Magistrate which was read in full Court by my solicitor, Mr. Hormusjee, in the presence of the said Eduljee Rustomjee) "that our client Goolbai is obliged to the defendant Mr. Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee for permitting her to withdraw the charge without payment of his costs;" and now they state in their letter of the day following to their client Goolbai that they received Rs 1,800 in settlement of her claim against me. I leave the public to judge whether these statements are reconcileable. However, I do not mean to blame Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, as they appear to be misled. The probability of the case is that in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public the money came to Mr. Cleveland's hand from a friend of the complainant, from Mr. Cleveland the same passed to the complainant, and then from the latter came back to the original person. It is to be regretted that several gentlemen (I am ashamed to call them so) have swallowed the bait prepared for them by certain foolish and injudicious friends of the complainant who have been circulating all sorts of malicious and wicked falsehoods against me. I was very anxious that this scandalous case should be consigned to oblivion, but I am for once only forced to write at length in vindication of my character, as the friends of the complainant have adopted this new method to stab me in the dark. I think it is not necessary to prolong this unpleasant controversy, with which the public has nothing to do. I expect that it is due to me that you will publish this communication, the same being necessitated by the *ex parte* statement that appeared in your paper.—Yours, &c.

MANECKJEE LIMJEE MANECKJEE.

Bombay, 19th February 1877.

Bombay, 17th February 1877.

To Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee.

GOOLBAI *vs.* MANECKJEE LIMJEE MANECKJEE.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date in connection with a paragraph in the above case that appeared in to-day's *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and in reply beg to state that the promissory note for Rs. 300 was given by me of my own accord and for certain obvious reasons, and that it was given without the knowledge or connivance of your client Mr. Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee, the defendant in the above suit. Permit me to describe the circumstances under which I was induced to pass a promissory note in favour of Eduljee Rustomjee.

A few days ago myself and several friends had an interview with Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee at the house of a friend, for the object of expecting a settlement of the suit in question. After considerable discussion between us all, Mr. Eduljee stated that he was prepared and would do his best to ask the complainant to withdraw the charge, provided the defendant permitted plaintiff to do so without payment of his costs. I was thereupon asked to persuade the defendant through his friends not to press for costs. Eduljee Rustomjee then added that somebody should take pity upon the unfortunate girl and relieve her of her own attorney's cost. As all gentlemen present were anxious for the sake of the community to see this unpleasant case ended, I undertook to pay such costs, and it was to meet these costs that I passed the promissory note referred to in the para, as a full payment of it in lump. It was agreed that I should not pay the amount until I had collected the sum from friends who had promised to contribute their quota. The defendant never knew of any such arrangement.

Subsequently, Mr. Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur and I interfered and persuaded the defendant through friends to give up his costs. He would not in the first instance listen to our request. Ultimately, however, he agreed to do so on complainant's expressing her obligation to the defendant for this indulgence. Accordingly you added the second para. in the letter that was addressed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland to the Magistrate and which appeared in the local papers of the 15th instant. I regret that, out of deference to the wishes and suggestions of several highly respectable gentlemen of the Parsee community and friends and relations of the parties interested in this suit, I should have mixed myself up in so delicate a matter, but as my intentions were so obvious, I have the consolation that in my acting I was actuated by no other motive than that of avoiding this unpleasant and painful exposure concerning a family of such high and old standing amongst the community—I remain, &c,

DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE.
(True Copy).
MANECKJEE LIMJEE MANECKJEE.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were eight European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 325 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 81 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 240 by the Magistrates of Police and 4 by Naval Courts-martial. Of the prisoners 308 were natives and the remaining 17 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 283 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 208 prisoners, including 19 women, of whom 27 were non-labour prisoners and 181 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 75 prisoners including 5 women. Of these latter 31 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 44 from the Small Causes Court.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Bapoojee Hurry, cart-driver, for working his bullock in Abdool Rahimon Street, the animal being lame of the off hind leg, was fined Rs. 3—Kushna Govinda, cart-driver, for working his bullock in Duncan Road, the animal being lame of the near hind leg, the lameness being caused by a scarified shoulder, fined Rs. 4.—Luxmon Suddoo, water-cartdriver, for working his bullock in Falkland Road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Jaikissun Goolabchund, a dealer in gold and silver embroidered work, having his place of business at Bhoiwada, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Panachund Hurjeevun, a salesman connected with complainant's shop, and Hurkisson Hurjeevun. The former is charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of sundry embroidered goods of the collective value of Rs. 378, and the latter with the abetment of the said offences.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY OF AN "EXPERIENCED CITIZEN."—The *Guzerat Mitra* of yesterday, writing about prominent residents of Bombay, says:—"Then we have Dr. Blaney, whose experience of Bombay, and of the local affairs of that great city extends over a period not very short of a century." Another citizen of Bombay is hit off by the same paper with a slight touch of the sublime and beautiful:—"We may also refer to Mr. P. M. Mehta, a barrister of rising reputation, a man of careless habits, but of a very generous nature, and a man, on the whole, beautiful, good and noble."

CHEATING.—A Hindoo merchant, named Jumnadass Hemraj, of the firm of Laljee Morarjee, having their place of business at the Khan Bazaar, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Rugildass Ambaram, whom he charges with cheating in respect of seven dubbers of ghee, weighing thirty-four maunds and of the collective value of Rs. 325, alleged to have been sold to accused on his promising to pay for the same on the following day, whereas he is said to have closed up his shop at Bombay and absconded and the seven dubbers of ghee are alleged to have been sent away to Damaun. The complainant also obtained a search warrant for the seizure of the said goods.

STAGNATION OF TRADE AT POONA.—There is a general cry in the capital of the Deccan that business is dull. Merchants are complaining, but this is not to be wondered at now that the hot weather is fast approaching, and the "upper ten" are leaving for the hills, not to make the remotest allusion to the present existing dearth and scarcity in the Southern Mahratta Country. Mrs. Jacob Hunt, the milliner and dress-maker, has closed her branch establishment at Poona *pro. tem.* Mrs. R. Fell, Junior, also a milliner and dress-maker, is about to close business; Mr. Marcks, the watchmaker and jeweller, closes his place of business till the end of the Mahableshwur season, and Messrs. Hajee Adam and Sons, the Borah merchants, re-open their Mahableshwur firm at the latter end of this month.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, in which Mr. J. Shepherd, as owner of the steamship Gogo, stands charged with carrying a greater number of passengers than are allowed by the certificate granted under section 30 of Act XII. of 1870, preferred against him by Mr. Thomas Jervis, the Superintendent of H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service. As on the previous occasion, both complainant and defendant appeared in person. The evidence of four other witnesses for the defence was taken, and at the request of Mr. Shepherd (the defendant) his Worship adjourned the hearing in order that Mr. A. Crawford, Collector of Rutnagherry, who was a passenger by this steamer, might be summoned to give evidence in the matter, the date of the adjourned hearing to be fixed on ascertaining what day it would be most convenient for Mr. Crawford to appear.

EXODUS TO THE HILLS.—People are making preparations for their departure to the hills, and several parties leave this week and next week for the various hill stations in our neighbourhood. The heat of the past few days has caused people to hurry on their preparations. Those who have houses at the hills do well to go off at once as Poona has ceased to be pleasant as regards climate, it is threatened with an epidemic of small-pox, and the clouds of dust are perfectly suffocating. At the time of the evening drive strings of carts pass along and make the roads the reverse of pleasant to those who are seeking for pure air and refreshment. We advise all who can leave Poona for the hills to join without delay the exodus that is taking place. Matheran is the favourite place of resort this year.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr S Butcher, Major O'Connor, and Mr and Mrs Price.

For Brindisi—Capt F Spring, Mr R B Bowler, Mr L Parkes, Mr W A Nedham, and Mr G A Alexander.

For Venice—Mr R F Mallett and Col W Arbuthnot.

For Gibraltar—Mr C D Fernandes and Mr D 'S de Remedios.

For Suez—Mr J R Boyd and Revd H Depelchin.

For Aden—Mr Hamilton.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·974
Temperature of the Air	73·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	·584
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	73·2
General Direction of wind	NNE, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	277

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power, One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfasts Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

A NEW LOCAL INDUSTRY.

IT may interest those who are anxious to see the local industries of Bombay improve to know that Mr. Neuberg has started a cigarette manufactory, which, as it may soon be the nucleus of a cigar manufactory, may yet be the means of giving employment to a large number of people. The cigarettes which the boys employed by Mr. Neuberg already turn out are equal in finish to the best European cigarettes; and Mr. Neuberg deserves some credit for his enterprise in bringing from Europe the cigarette-making machinery, and in venturing to compete with European houses in an industry in which they have hitherto had no competition. At present Mr. Neuberg's cigarettes are made either of Turkish tobacco or Virginia shag; but we hope to see the day when he will be able to make his cigarettes from the tobacco of the country.

DEPARTURE OF DR. LYNN'S COMPANY.

AMONG the passengers by yesterday's mail for England were Dr. Lynn and his assistants, including Mr. McArthy, the clever sleight-of-hand performer, one of the best in his line ever seen in Bombay. The home papers spoke very highly of Dr. Lynn while he was playing in London, and he is undoubtedly very good indeed at what is somewhat vulgarly but expressively styled the "patter," but in the actual performance of the tricks exhibited most people were of opinion that Mr McArthy far surpassed him. The way he worked the cabinet trick certainly threw the famous Davenport Brothers into the shade, and his other illusions were always extremely clever. The Bombay public will be sure to welcome Mr. McArthy warmly if he should be induced to pay another visit to India.

NEW BILLIARD ROOM.

MESSRS. KERNER AND MINNS have recently opened a new billiard saloon, which bids fair to rival in popularity their well known refreshment rooms. The position—on the Apollo Bunder, close to the old establishment,—is one of the pleasantest in Bombay; the three new tables, all by Wright of London, stand on a level marble floor and are as true as the most fastidious billiard player could desire; and the saloon is furnished in a manner that makes it by far the most comfortable room of the kind in Bombay; besides all which there is a convenient bar where refreshments of all kinds are obtainable till one o'clock in the morning. One of the greatest attractions of the place is that there is a private room with a table which can be engaged by one or more players at any time, and which is especially suited to pool, a game that it is desirable to play with as little annoyance from uninterested spectators as possible. Among ordinary players at billiards, to be put off an odd shot now and then is perhaps not of very great importance, but for a man who has a whole pool depending on a single stroke to have his attention attracted while in the act of playing, is calculated to engender a condition of feeling rather more inflammable than pleasant. A comfortable, comparatively quiet, and select room is what pool players in Bombay who are not members of clubs have long wanted, and now they have one they should appreciate Messrs. Kerne and Minns's enterprise in providing it.

THE S. S. STRATHLEVEN.

WE have been requested to publish the following:—

S. S. Strathleven, February 18th 1877.

Dear Captain Pearson,—In taking leave of you at the close of our voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, it affords us much gratification to tender to you and your officers our sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and attention we have received, and to express our sense of the very great care and ability you have shown in the navigation of the vessel throughout a passage during which we experienced a considerable portion of very trying weather.

Wishing you and them a cordial farewell, we beg to subscribe ourselves yours very faithfully.

Hugh Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Annie M. Gough; Hugh G. Gough; G. F. Beville, Major, Bombay Staff Corps; Eva Beville; W. J. Chapman; Lydia Chapman; J. R. Lymer; J. Crichton Stobie; Margaret Webb; W. R. Trench, St. Mathias, Liverpool, Hon. Canon of Chester; Edith A. H. Trench; Charles M. Hall, Captain; Maria M. Hall; Ismay F. B. Logan; Kate Martyr; Janie Martyr; Shirley Deakin, Surgeon, Bengal Army; Mabel Deakin; and Minnie Rimington.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE following is the annual report of the Council of the Byculla Schools, alluded to in the report of the annual meeting which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last but which has been held back from pressure of other matter:—

The features of the 62nd Annual Report of the Council of direct of the Bombay Education Society are in the main similar to those of their last Report. The examination of the Schools in religious knowledge was, by direction of the Lord Bishop, undertaken by the Rev. B. Dulley, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to His Lordship. Mr. Dulley's report will be printed and circulated to the subscribers to the Society, and the Council are glad to note that he has expressed himself as "pleased with the performance" of the children on the occasion of the examination. The Educational Inspector of the Division (E. Giles, Esq.) held an examination of the Schools in secular knowledge in November last, and his report will also be furnished *in extenso* to the subscribers. The Council learn with satisfaction that Mr. Giles found the condition of both institutions in every way satisfactory, and they would draw the particular attention of readers of his report to the approving remarks which he makes as to the drill practice which he witnessed, and as to the state of discipline, cleanliness, health, and happiness of the children. The general conduct of the children has been very good, and the Council are glad to report that corporal punishment has been found to be necessary only in rare cases. Three boys were, however, removed from the School in the course of the year for grave misconduct. The staff of the Schools have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Council. Mr Walters, the head master, returned from England in August, his health having been re-established by the change. Of Mr. Thomas, the second master (who acted for the head master during the twelve months he was absent), the Council desire to speak in terms of warm commendation. The Council consider that great credit is due to Mr. Thomas for the efficient state of the Schools, as testified to by the examiners, when they take into consideration that no addition was made to the staff during the head master's absence. The Council think that honourable mention should for the same reason be made of Mr. Strip and Mr. Smith, the other masters. Mrs. Fallon, the Lady Superintendent of the Girls' School, has given notice of her intention to resign her position, as she has obtained an appointment under the Zenana Mission Society. The Council regret the coming severance of their connexion with Mrs. Fallon, as they believe that she has exerted a good moral influence over the School under her care. Steps are being taken to find a suitable successor to Mrs. Fallon. The Council are fully pleased with the services of Miss Donaldson, whose appointment as first Mistress was announced in the last report. They can appeal to the examiner's reports for testimony to the efficient character of her work. The Surgeon reports that the health of the children has continued good on the whole. One death occurred. Accommodation for the Schools in the barracks at Deolali during the hot season was kindly granted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the children again received kind attention at the hands of Colonel Cochrane, V. C., the Commandant, and the officers under his command, of which the Council take this opportunity of recording their acknowledgments. There were 301 boarders and 14 day scholars in the Schools at the close of the year, being an increase of 13 in the former and a decrease of 6 in the latter class. The average number of boarders exceeded that of the previous year by 22. The boarders may be classified thus:—On the Bombay Education Society's Foundation—On the Society's *Free List*, 208; under full but not less than half cost of maintenance paid for by parents or guardians (the remaining cost being borne by the Society), 9; below half but not less than quarter cost of maintenance paid for by parents or guardians the remaining cost being borne by the Society, 29; number of children for whom nominal monthly payments of from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by parents or guardians, 31—69; paid for in full by parents or guardians 4; in the Military Asylum *supported by Government*, 20; total, 301. The Council note that while they have lost 12 children of the Military Asylum, who were supported by Government, they have had an addition to the free list of 20, and that over two-thirds of the children are clothed, fed, housed and educated gratuitously. Fifty-one children, viz. 35 boys and 16 girls, were discharged; and 64 children, (30 being those of soldiers,) viz., 38 boys and 26 girls, were admitted during the year, and the Council are again in a position to report that no really destitute European child, admissible under the rules, has been refused admission to the Schools. The report of Mr. Banks, the Superintendent of the Society's Press, will be printed and circulated with the Society's report. The Council are pleased to note that there was a fair increase in the profits during the year, and that the new machinery lately purchased will enable the Press to do work with greater facility and excellence than at present, which, considering the high reputation of the Press, is a particularly satisfactory announcement. The Council are glad to learn that Mr. Banks' assistants have rendered him hearty assistance, and they again desire to record their sense of Mr. Banks' valuable services to the Society. During the year Mr. Orr resigned the treasurership of the Society on proceeding to Europe, and the Council placed on record a vote of thanks to him for the zeal and energy which had characterized his tenure of office. On Mr. Orr's resignation, Mr. Watt undertook the duties of the office, but was, to the regret of the Council, compelled by the onerous nature of his official duties to resign office after holding it for a few months. The thanks of the Council are due to Mr. Watt, and also to Dr. Partridge, who acted for the Honorary Secretary during his absence from Bombay on privilege leave. Mr. C. W. L. Jackson has accepted the treasurership, vice Mr. Watt. During the year a draft of new Rules and Regulations has been substituted by the Society for those previously in force, with a view to the registration of the Society under Act XXI. of 1860, and the Council have taken steps for the preparation of new bye-laws under the powers given them by Rule 9. The new Rules and Regulations will be printed with the Society's report. The Council call attention to the fact that the ordinary expenditure in 1876 was but little more than it was in the previous year, though there were on an average 22 more children in the Schools than there were in 1875. This shows that a careful control of expenditure has been exercised by the Managing Committee. The duty of the Council up to this point has been the pleasing task of reporting to their subscribers the good conduct and work of the children in the Society's Schools, the faithful services of the Society's officials, and the economical management of the Managing Committee. They regret that the remaining part of their duty, viz., their report on the extent of the support they have received, is an unsatisfactory and discouraging task. They venture to express their opinion that the maintenance and education of the orphan and destitute children of their fellow-countrymen should be regarded as a duty of primary obligation on the part of the English community. The Subscription List, however, shows that only Rs. 4,424-6-8 were received from the public in charitable contributions in 1876, against Rs. 5,233 in 1875. The support they have received, therefore is in their opinion altogether inadequate to the merits of the case.

The list of prizes distributed is as follows:—

BOYS.

DIVINITY PRIZES.

1st Division.

Edward Eaves.—Pictures and stories for children, Paul's Mountain Home.

Thomas Daly.—Little picture and other stories, Picture book of animals.

2nd Division.

Benjamin Whittenbury.—Stories of Bible History.

James White.—The Gilpins and their fortunes, Rob Nixon.

3rd Division.

William Edge.—Aunt Charlotte's stories of Bible History.

Arthur Rockley.—Julian's Dream.

4th Division.

Charles Spilling.—Notes of Travels in Egypt and India.

Duncan M'Lonnan.—Narrative of a pilgrimage through Palestine.

5th Division.

W. H. Clifford.—Hymns (Ancient and Modern.)

William Leeks.—Africa unveiled.

STANDARD PRIZES.

8th Standard.

Newnham Medal.—Frederick Hanson.

Ogilvie.—Walter L. Mapp.

7th Standard.

Walter Clifford.—Gems of Literature. Elementary lessons in Historical Grammar.

Henry Cope.—Pen and Pencil Pictures from the Poets. Beeton's Public Speaker.

6th Standard.

George Gardiner.—Every Boy's Annual.

William Smith.—The Boy's Own Book.

Edward Bulger.—Wonderful Inventions.

5th Standard.

Walter Cunningham.—Every Boy's Annual.

Henry Ella.—Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes.

James Lawrence.—Manly Games for Boys.

4th Standard.

Arthur Rockley.—Great Sieges of History.

John Williams.—The Boy's Handy Book of Games.

William Tomlinson.—Animal Traits and Characteristics.

3rd Standard.

Benjamin Barwick.—Wroxby College.

Albert Wilson.—Great African Travellers.

Harold Cornes.—Talks about Trees.

2nd Standard.

Edward Eaves.—Picture: Natural History. The Great Czar.

Charles Duffy.—Stories from the History of France. Stories from the History of Sweeden. Stories from the History of Germany.

William Ward.—Stories from the History of Spain. Stories from the History of Switzerland. Stories from the History of Italy.

1st Standard.

Thomas Axford.—Tom Thumb's Picture Book.

Charles Reels.—Children's Album.

Charles Jones.—Pretty Picture and other Stories. Happy thoughts and other stories.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR MARATHI.

8th Standard.

Frederick Hanson.—Rambles and Adventures of School-field Club.

7th Standard.

Walter Clifford.—Stories from English History.

6th Standard.

Edmund Vane.—Tales from Shakespeare.

GIRLS.

MEDALS, &c.

Newnham Medal.—Mary Ann Rockley.

Barnes Medal.—Grace Vanovy.

Ogilvie Prize.—Mary Ottley.

DOMESTIC WORK.

Writing Desk.—Elizabeth Fagan.

Work Box.—Mary Jane Farrow.

Bible.—Wilhelmina Catesby.

Bible.—Sarah Hayles.

Under the Southern Cross.—Catherine Connors.

Winifred Bertram.—Sarah Dougherty.

Rendower.—Caroline Greenman.

STANDARD PRIZES.

5th Standard.

Scripture.—Grace Langman.

Lessons.—Alice Wilson.

Conduct.—Mary Forde.

Needlework—Sarah Cornes.

Writing—Catherine Harding.

4th Standard.

Scripture—Eliza Smellie.

Lessons—Letitia Picars.

Conduct—Lydia Gardner.

Needlework.—Esther Goodball.

Writing.—Amelia Rockley.

3rd Standard—1st Division

Scripture.—Alice Savage.

Lessons.—Florence Bidwell.

Conduct.—Emma Bennett.

Needlework.—Eliza Thomas.

3rd Standard—2nd Division.

Scripture.—Sarah Smith.

Lessons.—Alice Lord.

Conduct.—Margaret McFarlane.

Needlework.—Caroline Troyal.

2nd Standard.

Scripture.—Cecilia Vanovy.

Lessons.—Jessie Bennett.

Conduct.—Caroline Connors.

1st Standard.

Scripture.—Annie Barnes.

Lesson.—Harriot Eaves.

Conduct.—Cecilia Bennett.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Lessons.—Anna Ottley.

Conduct.—Jane Cornish.

THE AFREEDEES.

(*Statesman.*)

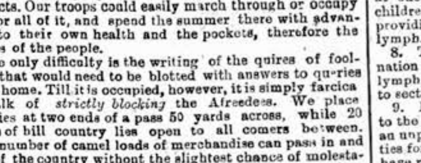
BY A BORDERER.

THIS powerful border tribe occupies one of the most strategically important positions on our N.-W. Frontier, from the far-famed "Khyber Pass" on the north, to Kohat on the south; from the British boundary line in the Peshawur Valley and in the Khuttuk hills on the east, to the territory *de facto* under the obedience of the Amir of Kabul on the west.

The "Khyberees" are a small section of this tribe. On the north, south, and west, matchlocks clearly demarcate the limits; but on the east, tradition alone fixes it, the memory of the oldest inhabitant, or the mood of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur. When the Sikh Raj made way for the British, we were supposed to have fitted neatly into their boots in all questions of boundary. In Huzara this still stands good; in Eusufzai, the "*base of hills*" is the *practical*, the *top* of the first watershed, the *paper* limit. In the Peshawur Valley, a longer definition is required. The Sikhs garrisoned the Fort of Jumrood at the very entrance of the Khyber Pass. At times their cavalry kept the whole level country under control. Had we fixed the base of hills as our boundary for good then, many a worrying dispute might have been avoided. Even if for a time some miles had been uninhabitable for fear of raiders, it might now have come of use in the way that a strip of land bordering on the *Morhund* country has, that is, been *presented* to the Afreedees, to be held by them free of rent, only during their good behaviour.

However, that day has passed. At present the boundary line *de facto* is a rough-made road runing from Fort Michni to Fort Bona, and thence to Fort Mackeson. Between this road and Jumrood, there lies only a small uninhabited, rocky strip of country. But beyond Forts Bona and Mackeson is a basin some 10 miles across, well cultivated and densely inhabited, open at all times to attack, perfectly indefensible against artillery and cavalry. The seizure of this strip of country would be a heavy loss to the Afreedee tribe. I cannot say why our troops have not taken at least temporary possession of it; but suppose, that for reasons best known to the officials, the attacks on our country are concluded to have been made exclusively by certain small sections of the tribe known as the "Kohat Pass Afreedees;" the connection between the different sections of the tribe being quite ignored by our authorities, though they must be perfectly well aware that they are all acting in concert against us. From Fort Mackeson, or rather from a small police station some 4 miles in advance of it, called Aimal Chabootra, the boundary turns almost due east, skirts the "Khuttuk" hills as far as the base of Cherat Sanatarium, then enters the hills, and cutting across ranges and streams irregularly for some 30 miles or so, bends westward again towards Kohat. The road regarding which the present dispute has occurred runs directly from Peshawur *via*. Fort Mackeson to Kohat, thus cutting through a portion of the Afreedee country. Why this almost indispensible military road from one large frontier cantonment to the next was not formerly made the boundary line, is another question that officialdom alone can answer. Instead of taking possession of what at once would commend itself as a necessary line of boundary, by force of arms or money in the first flush of conquest, we agreed to pay to the tribesmen 1,000 rupees a month for its use as a postal and military road, and thereby the Peshawur officials were placed, in this important particular, at the caprice of the most capricious people in the world. The veriest griff might have foreseen interminable difficulties in the future, between a rich contracting party desiring peace on one side, and a poor one living by war on the other. So it has been throughout. When it suited the Afreedees to be agreeable, the posts were unmolested. If only half-a-dozen young hot bloods were inclined for a lark (and a lark where "killing is no murder" is beyond a joke), the road was unsafe, even for the British Commissioner, as was instanced by the attack on Colonel Taylor some years ago, when his expert swordsmanship alone saved him. Had we in '49, or even a year or two later, quietly taken possession, made the headmen of villages "jagheerdars," placed strong outposts along the Peshawur and Kohat road, made that road practicable for cavalry and artillery, that part of our frontier would have been as quiet as any other portion. The hills lying between this road and the present British boundary line rise to a height of from 4 to 6,000 feet. They are bare of forest of all kinds, except acacias and camel thorn. The intervening valleys are sparsely dotted with small villages and to some extent cultivated. The people are few, and far from unwilling, except those of *Janikhwar*, and a few other villages lying near the roads, to become British subjects. Our troops could easily march through or occupy any or all of it, and spend the summer there with advantage to their own health and the pockets, therefore the hearts of the people.

The only difficulty is the writing of the quires of foolscap that would need to be blotted with answers to queries from home. Till it is occupied, however, it is simply farcical to talk of *strictly blocking* the Afreedees. We place sentries at two ends of a pass 50 yards across, while 20 miles of hill country lies open to all comers between. Any number of camel loads of merchandise can pass in and out of the country without the slightest chance of molestation. Not only so, but parties of raiders can walk into *Cherat* in half an hour from *Janikhwar*, the nearest Afreedee village, murder, burn, and plunder as they choose, and walk back again without a shot being fired at them, though the village aforesaid could be shelled from a point within three miles of Cherat, without the slightest danger to the lives of the artillerymen. The following rough sketch may better explain my meaning above:



West of the road lies the Afreedee country proper, the splendid valley of Teera, at an elevation of about 4,000 feet above sea level, flanked by huge mountain ranges rising from 7 to 10,000 feet. The part lying between Teera and the plains, known as "Mailooguth" or Bear Mountain, is densely covered with valuable timber forest. These magnificent valleys and mountain ranges stretch back into *Ningrahar* under the Ameer of Kabul. The valleys are a mass of cultivation corn more than enough for the wants of the whole of the Afreedees is grown here, as also cotton sufficient for their clothing. Flocks of sheep graze on the mountain slopes; herds of cattle supply more than enough butter, milk, and meat; salt alone is required by them from the east, and it would be strange if enough of that commodity could not be supplied them through the Oorukzai country west of Kohat. Tobacco and all other requisites they can procure in abundance from Kabul. What hardships then are they called upon to endure as the result of our "strict blockade?"

To the north the tribe extends to the Khyber Pass, and across it a few miles till it touches on the villages of the Momunds, their hereditary foes.

To enter upon an occupation of the whole Afreedee country would indeed be a serious business. The tribe can muster on emergency 30,000 men "that draw the sword," and doubtless were a force marched into Teera every man of them would at first, especially if the attacking force was checked for a single day, be arrayed against us. We could do it; we could march 20,000 men into it and out again; but what advantage they gained in an advance would be lost in the retirement, if not retreat. If a force intended to make a permanent impression were sent, it would need to take up a favourable entrenched position in Teera, and stick there till the whole tribe was sick to death. It could be done. But with what object? What cause is there for such a proceeding?

There Afreedees could be debarred from all help from Swat by the Momunds, who lie between Swat and the Khyber, who have hereditary feuds with the Afreedees and for twenty years have been friendly with the British authorities. In Teera itself too, Afreedee land has a weak point. In their very midst is a Sikh colony of a century's standing which has been powerful enough to hold his own against the Mahomedans. These could doubtless be engaged on the side of the invaders for a consideration.

Yet from amongst the Afreedees we draw our best Punjabi recruits. Very many men now draw pensions after serving in our ranks. So long as a mere raid was intended, these men would, to judge from past experience, stick to their colours, and even help as guides, go-between, &c. But did they suspect a permanent occupation, i.e., annexation to be our object, I doubt if ten men of them would be found stedfast. The "Pandy," timid but faithful in a hundred encounters, resented the annexation of Oudh. How much more would the high-spirited mountain men, barely able now to bear the yoke of military discipline, do so. We would lose all these splendid soldiers; we would rouse the jealousies of every frontier tribe and of Kabul: we would spend lacs of Rupees, and what would we gain? A few hardly held valleys. War against the Afreedees is useless. A raiding force might carry all before it, burn, and destroy, for a fortnight, to humiliate, but nothing more. A month after the villages would be rebuilt, new corn sown, the country itself again, but our recruits and all our friendly relations with the frontier tribes would be lost to us. If we once begin to annex we must annex Kabul. The King or Empress *de facto* of Kabul would be King *de facto* of the Pathan countries. But again there is no need for either raid, occupation, or so-far-annexation. Yet the Afreedees have done enough more than enough, to justify our making the military road from Peshawur to Kohat our boundary line, once for all. Occupy that in force at strong entrenched points, and *proclaim* it to be our boundary. A very short time would be needed to convince the inhabitants east of the road that it was their "kismut" to be subjects of the British Empire. The others finding they were not *personally* sufferers, would soon pocket their dignity and "commissioner's loongees," and return every man to his own home. For the Pathan, of whatsoever tribe he may be, acknowledges no *republic* save his own fireside, his own kith and house being in a certain village, he will fight for that village and for the valley in which that lies. If an inhabitant of that village killed a relative of his, if his own khan burnt his hut, he would at once be ready to lead a foreign regiment to burn that village, and watch its destruction with heart-felt revenge. His law is his own right arm. He is his own lawyer, judge and executive.

This at first sight might seem to favour what I have objected to earlier, in saying that the Kohat Pass Afreedees alone were considered under punishment by the officials. But it must not be forgotten that our policy is so uncertain, our progress from the sea so certain hitherto, that nothing but a positive statement would be considered a guarantee against unlimited encroachment, and this fear would combine all the dwellers in the Valley of Teera and those in its neighbourhood, in resisting an invader from the east or the west. But it is absurd to speak of the Akhoond of Swat, helping with the whole of his forces the Ameer of Kabul or the Afreedees. He has no forces in the first place. He merely possesses a kind of semi-religious, semi-political influence over a few khans and their clans in his immediate neighbourhood. If an invasion of Afredee land was determined on the Momunds as I said before, could easily be induced to keep back the only help that Swat *could* send, that is all the hot-blooded youth of the valleys, seeking "the bubble reputation at the cannons mouth," the volunteers. When Bonair was invaded in 1863, was there one single demonstration made in Afredee land? If there had been what could it amount to? A few raiders attacking solitary hamlets and unarmed wayfarers. Beyond this the whole combined tribes can do nothing against us so long as the present line of boundary is adhered to except the unsatisfactory portion from Fort Mackeson to Kohat which, "for the exigencies of the public service, should be altered, either by force of arms or a lump sum in cash, followed up by a military occupation of the annexed bit, or the road in question.

So long as no foreign attack is expected, each village, or at most clan, acts on its own basis, fights its own civil, social, or even household wars without reference to any authority. But when a general danger threatens, all the chiefs of clans are invited by the Moulvis and Syuds, who guarantee their mutual forbearance to a general Council or "Jirgah." Here after stormy debates, a policy is decided on which might be summed up thus: Each individual will trouble the enemy as much as possible on his own hook. The best time to do so will be when their force enters such or such a glen, then we will all meet and blaze into them (every man carrying a week's provision) so long as we can. Meantime go your ways, and if any one is inclined to put himself forward by raiding into the Sirkar's country he will gain much honour thereby." This system holds good throughout the tribes. When a general row is expected volunteers will pour in so long as the enemy is getting the worst of it. But on the first turn of fortune these clear out, and the offending tribe under attack has to bear the brunt of the defeat as best it might. If any tribe was to be rendered defenceless, its neighbours would pounce on it so soon as the general foe had left it at their mercy.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION BILL.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday last, the Select Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider Bill No. 5 of 1876, "a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in the city of Bombay compulsory," presented the following report:—

The Committee having had the benefit of consulting with Dr. Hunter, Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Division, Surgeon-Major Blanc, formerly Superintendent of Vaccination, Surgeon-Major Pinkerton, late Superintendent-General of Vaccination in this Presidency, and Dr. Anant Chandroba, the Superintendent of Vaccination for the town and island of Bombay, find that from the experience gained in this Presidency during the past 5 or 6 years, not only is there no difficulty in vaccinating with lymph taken from the animal direct, but that such vaccination is more efficacious than vaccination from arm to arm from the children vaccinated.

2. The Committee further learn that the present system in Bombay itself, with the exception of two or three outlying districts, is to use animal lymph; and that even in those outlying districts, it is merely a matter of expense to extend such a system there.

3. The Committee were aware that strong prejudices existed amongst the people generally, and especially among some particular castes, against vaccination with lymph taken from arm to arm, especially against lymph from a child of a different religion or a lower caste being used, and also that a prejudice existed that by using lymph from a child there might with it be communicated syphilitic or other disease, and although with regard to the latter prejudice the officers above named do not consider such a communication probable, as in the only case which has occurred in this city it was stated that there was no actual proof that infection was communicated through the lymph used, and that no other case was even suspected, although more than a million operations had taken place. But the officers consulted are inclined to think that these prejudices, as also another to the effect that the removal of lymph from the vesicle on the child's arm is liable to reduce the degree of protection afforded by the operation, all tend to increase the difficulty which has hitherto existed in getting parents to bring their children to be examined on the eighth day after vaccination, and so obtaining correct data; as also that it is suspected that to prevent lymph being taken the vesicles are often injured when just ready for the purpose.

4. The Committee, however, after hearing that animal lymph is now almost inclusively used in Bombay, do not consider it necessary to weigh the effects of these prejudices, but are of opinion that all may at once be overcome and the operation rendered even popular by limiting compulsory vaccination in the City of Bombay under ordinary circumstances to vaccination with animal lymph.

5. The Committee have, therefore, struck out the last sentence of section 8 which gives authority to a public vaccinator if he saw fit to take from a child he had vaccinated lymph for the performance of other vaccinations; and also clause (*b*) of section 22 which provided a penalty for preventing a public vaccinator from so taking lymph.

6. But the Committee learn from Dr. Blanc, who was the officer who first introduced vaccination from animal lymph in this Presidency, that to maintain the necessary supply of animal lymph is sometimes (particularly at a certain period of the year) a matter of difficulty, and there is a possibility of the supply failing for a time without means of renewing it until fresh virus be obtained from Europe. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that though ordinarily compulsory vaccination should be by lymph from a heifer, yet to meet such an emergency as the temporary failure of the supply of that kind of lymph, the local Government should have power, when occasion may arise, to authorize public vaccinators to use lymph taken from human subjects.

7. The Committee have therefore inserted a new section after section 27 of the Bill as it came to them: providing that in ordinary times parents shall be entitled to have their children vaccinated with animal lymph, but reserving to the local Government power, when necessity arise, to authorise public vaccinators to use other lymph, providing also that at such times public vaccinators may take lymph from children vaccinated under the provisions of the Act, and providing a penalty for the prevention of such taking of lymph.

8. These new provisions relating to the mode of vaccination have rendered necessary a definition of "animal lymph," which the Committee have accordingly added to section 2.

9. In section 20 providing a penalty for disobedience to the order of a Magistrate directing the vaccination of an unprotected child, and in section 22 providing penalties for contravening provisions of the Act, the Committee have raised the extreme penalty from ten to fifty rupees lest rich persons should be enabled to disregard the law with practical impunity.

10. These are the only changes which the Committee deem desirable.

(Signed) J. GIBBS.
„ J. MARRIOTT,
„ VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
„ M. A. ROGAY.
„ DONALD GRAHAM.
„ S. SHAPURJI.

6th February 1877.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs moved the second reading of the Bill. Mr. Gibbs said—The report of the Select Committee, which has just been read by the Secretary, contains, I think, nearly all the information which it is necessary to lay before the Council in moving the second reading of this Bill. The Bill, as your Excellency will remember, as it was originally drafted, provided that vaccination should be co[illegible]

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is the ordinary manner, viz.—from arm to arm of the children vaccinated. The prejudices of the people which the Select Committee have noticed in their report we found upon inquiry to be very deeply seated and we came to the conclusion—a conclusion to which we were brought mainly by the arguments of the native members of the Select Committee,—that it would be far preferable, if possible, to make the Bill render vaccination compulsory only when the vaccine matter is taken from the calf. As the report observes, we had the advantage of the opinions of several leading medical men, especially those who have made vaccination their peculiar study, and it was from the opinions which those officers kindly gave to the Committee that we were enabled to make the suggestions which we now offer, viz.:—that the Bill for making vaccination compulsory in the City of Bombay should only, as a rule, require such compulsory vaccination when the vaccine matter is taken from the animal. I may state that the members of the Select Committee had before them, also, the reports which, during the last 8 or 10 years, have been issued in England in the form of Blue Books containing evidence taken either before the House of Commons or a Royal Commission upon this subject. One of the most important questions pressed on our notice was whether arm to arm vaccination is likely to tend to the communication of such a disease as siphilis from a child in whom symptoms of the disease might be inherent to another child. One case has occurred in this city which gave rise at the time to a good deal of discussion. We were not able to learn from the Surgeon who was then in charge of the Vaccination Department, as he is not present in Bombay, the exact facts of this case; but from what Dr. Pinkerton, who was then the Superintendent General of Vaccination, informed us, it appears to have been very doubtful whether the lymph taken from the one child was actually the cause of the communication of the undoubtedly siphilitic symptoms that did appear in the other. We found from our enquiries that the general professional opinion is that if nothing but lymph is taken from a vesicle with a clean lancet, it is then supposed to be in the highest degree improbable that it can communicate any disease of the kind; but if the vaccinator in taking lymph from the arm of a child performs the operation carelessly and takes a portion of blood along with it, then there may possibly, through that small portion of blood on the lancet be communicated a disease from which the child from whom the lymph is taken may be inherently suffering. A lancet also might be used which had on it some slight vestige of matter from an unclean sore. In the case in point, I believe that Dr. Turnbull, who investigated it, saw the child from whom the lymph had been taken, and it appeared perfectly healthy. He saw also other children who had been vaccinated from the same child and he was unable to find in any of them any symptoms of a like nature, to those shown in the particular case I have alluded to. It is, therefore, more than probable that in this case the disease which was communicated by some other means than the mere lymph. Since the arrival of the last mail, I have seen from the English papers that the question of compulsory vaccination has been again brought forward in England, though in rather a different phase from that which we have to deal with here. It is proposed there to make re-vaccination after a certain number of years compulsory, and in looking at some of the papers that have been published on the subject, I find it apparently laid down as the result of the best opinions on the subject, commencing with that of the famous Jenner himself, that undoubtedly, where it is possible, vaccination by means of lymph taken from the animal, instead of from arm to arm, is the more satisfactory, as being more likely to render the person vaccinated secure from small-pox, even after a term of years, than where the disease of vaccination, if we may so call it, has been communicated and passed through from child to child, for several generations perhaps, since the original lymph left the animal. I think that in the Bill now before the Council, the second reading of which I now move, we in the City of Bombay and in this Legislative Council, are taking a course strictly in accordance with the very latest opinions of those who are best qualified to give an opinion on this subject, viz:—not only by making vaccination compulsory, but by making it compulsory only, as a rule, when the vaccine lymph used is taken direct from the animal. The Municipality of Bombay have declared their readiness to meet the required expense, and as the question of animal *versus* arm to arm vaccination in Bombay is simply a matter of money, and the expense being provided for, I think the other members of Council who were not on the Select Committee will agree with members who sat on it in unanimously coming to the conclusion that the Bill as now submitted should become law. I trust that should it so become law, Bombay will receive credit as having been the first city in the whole Empire of India in which this very necessary measure has been carried out. With these observations, I beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik wished to explain, in reference to section 27, that the last cause of that section would very seldom, if ever, come into operation. From the inquiries he had made as to the failure of animal lymph, he found it was of extremely rare occurrence, and it was only in that case the Executive Government was empowered to make vaccination from arm to arm compulsory. He desired to make this explanation in this place, because the section might otherwise be misunderstood. He thought it was clear that this was entirely a provision for the protection of the public, rather than that any new experiment was sought to be introduced. The question of animal vaccination had now been satisfactorily solved as far as Bombay was concerned. He had great pleasure in supporting the second reading of the Bill as it was now submitted.

The Bill was then read a second time, and the Council proceeded to consider it in detail.

In the first section, as drafted, it was provided that—"It (the Act) shall come into force on such day as the Governor in Council directs by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and its operation may at any time be suspended by the Governor in Council by notification in the said *Gazette*."

H. E. the President asked why the power of suspension was specially given.

The Hon. Mr Gibbs—I fancy the only object is to facilitate action with regard to financial arrangements. It was in the original draft of the Bill, and the Select Committee did not think proper to make any alteration in that respect.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik thought it was very convenient that the Government should have that power in their hands.

H. E. the President did not quite understand why it need be specially provided for.

The Hon. Mr Gibbs—Perhaps as the Bill was originally drafted it became necessary, but it may not be so now.

The latter portion of the sentence, with regard to the power of Government to suspend the Act, was then struck out.

In clause 6 of section 2, "animal lymph" was defined as meaning "vaccine taken from the cow."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said he was informed it was often taken from the male as well as the female animal.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that "cow" should be defined to mean a bull.

H. E. the President—Would not the substitution of the word "cattle" be better?

The Hon. Mr Gibbs suggested that "cattle" might be held to include sheep. He proposed that for the word "cow" should be substituted "calf," which course was accordingly followed.

Section 3 provided for the appointment of public vaccinators by the Sanitary Commissioner, but not for their removal from office.

H. E. the President suggested that this was an omission which ought to be remedied. Supposing a man shirked his duty or proved not to be fit for it, how was he to be got rid of?

Accordingly, the words were added—"and every such public vaccinator shall be removeable from office by the Sanitary Commissioner, or other officer aforesaid."

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik pointed out that in case of a public vaccinator falling ill, it would be necessary to appoint a deputy. He asked whose duty it would be to appoint the deputies.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The Sanitary Commissioner's.

H. E. the President suggested that deputies should be appointed by the Superintendent of Vaccination. The Sanitary Commissioner should not have anything to do with deputies.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said it was not necessary to make special provision for the appointment of deputies in the Act. Rules would be framed under the Act, and the appointment of deputies in case public vaccinators should fall sick or become otherwise incapacitated could be provided for in those rules.

In section 4, providing that "every public vaccinator shall reside within the district for which he is appointed" &c., the words were inserted "unless specially permitted by the Sanitary Commissioner, or other officer aforesaid, to reside elsewhere."

Section 5, as drafted, read—"No person shall be appointed a public vaccinator who shall not possess a certificate of qualification signed by the Sanitary Commissioner; but it shall be lawful for any medical practitioner to practise vaccination."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers asked if it was intended that the certificates mentioned should only be given by the Sanitary Commissioner himself, or might they be given by any other officer who was appointed in his stead? As the section was worded, only the Sanitary Commissioner himself would be able to grant them. Mr. Rogers added that there was another point in the section to which he desired to call attention, viz:—the provision for "medical practitioners" to practice vaccination. "Medical practitioner" was defined in section 2, clause 4, as meaning "any person duly qualified by a diploma, degree, or license to practise in medicine or surgery, or specially licensed by the Governor in Council to practise vaccination and grant certificates under the provisions of this Act." By whom were these special certificates to be granted?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The Governor in Council has power to grant special certificates to persons who may not have any diploma, degree, or license. I believe it was inserted merely to prevent any difficulty arising with regard to certain gentlemen practising medicine and surgery in Bombay without either diploma, degree, or license, but who had been in Government service and afterwards started as medical practitioners on their own account, and did a very large business. There was a doubt whether, under the Act, these gentlemen could practise vaccination unless they were specially qualified, and it was proposed to get out of the difficulty by empowering the Governor in Council to grant these certificates.

H. E. the President suggested that the portion of section 5 referring to medical practitioners should be struck out. What was to prevent medical men from vaccinating if they chose to do it?

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I think a man should be prevented who is not qualified.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said one good would be obtained by the provision, insomuch as it would enable the Sanitary Commissioner to know everyone who practised vaccination and to communicate with all in order to secure reliable returns.

H. E. the President thought the insertion of the provision was a mere waste of paper, because any man, whether he were a medical practitioner or not, if he could vaccinate and had practised vaccination, would continue it.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik thought that after the provision regarding the qualifications necessary for a public vaccinator, that regarding the medical practitioners was unnecessary.

After some further discussion, the latter portion of the section was struck out; and, at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, after the words "signed by the Sanitary Commissioner," were inserted the words, "or such other officer as Government may direct."

The Hon. Col. Anderson wished to know how persons once appointed public vaccinators were to be disqualified if they proved inefficient.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—You can't disqualify, because you can't qualify.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—You grant a license.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—And when that is withdrawn, you can prevent him practising vaccination in Bombay, but he may go elsewhere and do it.

The 19th section provided that—"Whoever produces or attempts to produce, in any person by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to anything impregnated therewith, or who wilfully by any other means produces the disease of small-pox in any person; and whoever having been inoculated with small-pox in a place to which this Act does not extend shall afterwards enter the City of Bombay before the expiration of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a medical practitioner that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion; shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three months; or to fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both."

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik considered that it might be advisable to introduce, after the first word of the section the word "wilfully," so as to make it read "whoever wilfully produces, or attempts to produce," &c.

The Advocate-General—If a person does anything of the kind, it must be wilfully.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said that according to the section as at present worded a man who was afflicted with small-pox, if he had contracted the disease by contagion, could not be prevented from coming into the city.

H. E. the President—That is a quarantine matter, and you must not interfere with it in this Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The object of the section is to put a stop as much as possible to inoculation. If we go into the general question of sanitation, it is a very wide subject to deal with.

H. E. the President—According to this section, an inoculated man may go all over the country, but he cannot come into Bombay.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—But the man affected by contagion is the worst.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But he comes under the Sanitary Act. We can't deal with that question.

In regard to section 20, clause 3 of which provided "that if the Magistrate shall be of opinion that the person is improperly brought before him, and shall refuse to make an order for the vaccination of the child, he may order the informant to pay to such person such sum of money as he shall consider a fair compensation for his expenses and loss of time in attending before the Magistrate," H. E. the President said the informant would be the Superintendent of Vaccination, and practically the sufferer in such a case would be the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It is a matter for the Municipality, not the Government.

H. E. the President—But they are Government officers; the Government appoint them.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes, but the expenses of the Act will be paid by the Municipality, under the Municipal Act.

H. E. the President—That may give rise to a nice point for discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—When the first case occurs, the Advocate General can give us an opinion.

H. E. the President drew attention to the fact that under section 21, it was provided a man might be committed to gaol for 6 months, or fined Rs. 1,000, for omitting to produce his child when called upon; and under section 23 the punishment provided for an offence on the part of the vaccinator in making out a false certificate was 6 months' imprisonment, or a fine of only Rs. 100. He considered the last named was the worst offence, and the punishment by fine was less severe.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The reason is that perhaps some very rich individual, who might take a fancy into his head not to have his child vaccinated, would disregard a small fine.

H. E. the President—But perhaps a very rich medical practitioner might disregard a small fine also.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson thought the two punishments were quite commensurate to the two offences. The medical practitioner or public vaccinator might be a comparatively poor person, and the man to refuse to have his child vaccinated might be rich.

The Hon. Mr Gibbs added that under section 23, six months' rigorous imprisonment might be awarded, but under section 21 only simple imprisonment could be inflicted. That made a considerable difference.

Section 28 provided that "The parent or guardian of any child liable to be vaccinated under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to require the operation of vaccination upon such child to be performed with animal lymph; but it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* at any time and for such period and periods as he shall deem expedient, to suspend the foregoing provision and in lieu thereof to provide and declare that every child liable to be vaccinated under the provisions of this Act shall be vaccinated with lymph taken from a human being; and by such notification further to provide and declare that it shall be lawful for any public vaccinator or medical practitioner, if he shall see fit, to take lymph from any child vaccinated under the provisions of this Act, for the performance of other vaccinations; and further to provide and declare that whoever prevents any public vaccinator or medical practitioner from taking lymph from any such child, shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Every such notification shall have the force of law."

H. E. the President asked if it was absolutely necessary to insert the latter part of the section. Could it possibly happen that the supply of lymph direct from the animal would entirely fail.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes, it has happened. We might have to send to Belgium.

H. E. the President—It has been pointed out that the issuing of such an order as is here contemplated by the Governor in Council would render the use of lymph taken from the animal illegal because it says arm to arm vaccination is to be entirely substituted. I think a proviso to be added that the notification should not interfere with the use of lymph taken from the animal if it be in the power of the parent or guardian of a child to procure the same. Then both systems can go on concurrently.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But that is not required, because the arm to arm vaccination is only to be adopted when the animal lymph cannot be obtained. The animal lymph is of course to be used if it can be obtained.

H. E. the President—Under this section, you make arm to arm vaccination imperative, and discard the use of animal lymph altogether.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The object of the section is to legalise arm to arm vaccination when animal lymph cannot be obtained.

H. E. the President—There may be a limited supply of both, and in that case there is no reason why they should not go on concurrently.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It was supposed that upon the Superintendent of Vaccination certifying that lymph from the animal was not procurable in Bombay, then, until such time as animal lymph became again procurable, the Governor in Council might direct vaccination from arm to arm to be adopted.

H. E. the President—But suppose the father of any child says he will find a calf from which lymph can be obtained.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Then we should say—stop arm to arm vaccination.

H. E. the President—But one calf would not supply sufficient vaccine matter for the whole of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If you have only one cow, vaccine matter never fails because you can always procure calves for inoculation. It is possible that the supply of animal lymph may die out entirely—it did so once, and they had to procure a fresh supply from somewhere else. That was during the first month of the rains, or the month before the rains, but I believe it will not occur again, because it has been discovered that the supply can be retained by sending a calf to Matheran or Mahableshwur, where it can be kept without any difficulty, though the lymph cannot be kept alive in the town and island of Bombay during a month or six weeks at that season.

H. E. the President suggested that the babies might be left alone during that period.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said it might so happen that they would have to send to Belgium, and that would occupy upwards of 6 months, before they could renew the supply of animal lymph. He was only repeating the scientific opinion that was given to the Select Committee. There was either a plentiful supply or none at all, and in the latter event arm to arm vaccination must be adopted until a fresh supply could be obtained.

After the whole of the sections had been read through. The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that the Sanitary Commissioner should be appointed to grant the special licences to practise vaccination, instead of the Governor in Council. That would save a deal of trouble.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said he did not think the circumstances under which the provision alluded to was inserted in the Act would be quite met by that. It was rather an indirect question respecting the etiquette of the medical profession, and regarding certain doubts that had arisen with regard to some particular cases. In fact, it was said that a former Surgeon-General, or rather Inspector General of Hospitals, could not have practised as a medical man anywhere except in Bombay. There would be public vaccinators all over the place, and the provision was to admit of ordinary medical practitioners performing vaccination. It was desired that the vaccination should be done properly, and not that the people should go to any one they might choose.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson said there was no provision for taking away these special licences, which would be desirable in cases where a low class of people might obtain them.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The Governor in Council would not grant special certificates to low class people.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—Assistants in hospitals and so on might perhaps obtain them.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—No; this provision is not intended to apply to them at all. There are two or three gentlemen practising in Bombay, who do not come under the description of possessing a diploma, degree, or licence, but who are still doing a large business and the only way out of the difficulty that arises is for Government to grant them special certificates.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson said that if vaccination was ever to spread throughout the mofussil, it must be spread by cheap agents, just able to vaccinate and knowing only that one item in connection with the medical profession. If Government would license such a class of persons, they would get a good practise throughout the mofussil, where the people sometimes express a great regret at having no vaccinator. I think there should be a provision for granting such licences and for taking them away in cases where the holders may become incompetent from any cause.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But this Act extends only the town and island of Bombay.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—That is quite true, but a man having obtained such a licence would find it of the greatest service to him if he wished to practise in the mofussil.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If you once give a man a certificate, you cannot get it back, and I don't see what bad conduct would necessitate its being taken away. The question is whether a man can put a lancet into a pustule and take out a little lymph on the end and transfer it to another arm and if he were to commit forgery, or rape, or any other crime, it would not deteriorate from his ability in that respect.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—But suppose it was discovered that a man was an habitual drunkard.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said there had been some very famous doctors of that description.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—If you grant a man a certificate, is it not advisable to provide for taking away that certificate?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That is too laborious a question to go into.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—Laborious?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes. You raise endless difficulties. Suppose a man goes out of the town and island of Bombay, and says "I have torn up your certificate," what can you do with him?

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—Take the case of a person guilty of manufacturing a false certificate; that surely would be sufficient reason for canceling his licence to practise.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—These licences will not be open to every one who may apply for them. This provision is only to enable Government to entitle people who are not medical practitioners—*i. e.*, who have neither a diploma, degree, nor licence to practise medicine or surgery—to perform vaccinations under this Act. Those who are to be granted licences by the Sanitary Commissioner will be the Olla Podrida.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—Would not the cancelling of a certificate have some effect if the fact were published in the *Bombay Gazette* or *Times of India*.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It would have no effect if it were published in either, or even in that wonderful publication the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

H. E. the President, referring to section 20, asked if, on a child's birth being given notice of by a Registrar to a public vaccinator, a certain time went by and the Vaccination Department discovered there was no record of the child's vaccination in their books, and issued a summons against the parent, and when the case came before the Magistrate, he proved that the child had been vaccinated, what would be the result. The Vaccination Department would have to pay the cost and loss of time the parent had been occasioned.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The answer to that is that before a public vaccinator would take a summons out against a parent, he would see the child himself, and could then tell whether it had been vaccinated or not, because vaccination leaves a mark for some time afterwards. A public vaccinator need not trouble people unnecessarily, but he must take all measures to satisfy himself. If a parent refuses to allow a public vaccinator to see his child, then, of course, the Magistrate before whom the case may be taken will ask why he refused.

H. E. the President—A parent might say "my child is ill and I will not have him disturbed."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I don't think that is likely to arise.

H. E. the President—How if the parent has not any certificate?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—He must get a certificate, or he is liable.

H. E. the President—Then, indirectly, you make vaccination by other people than medical practitioners and those who hold licences unlawful. You get at that by a side wind.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes, for the purposes of this Act vaccination must be performed by a medical practitioner or some one licensed for the purpose, and by no one else.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers again asked if the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill (the Hon. Mr. Gibbs) had any objection to the Sanitary Commissioner being appointed under the Act, instead of the Governor in Council, to grant the special licences. He thought it seemed such a trifling matter of detail to leave in the hands of the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That is not the case at all. The provision is really and truly intended to give certain gentlemen in Bombay brevet rank, and has little to do with the vaccination system. I don't want to mention names but it is simply intended that the Governor in Council may give brevet rank to one or two gentlemen who are very estimable persons and do a large business, but who do not come under the description of medical practitioners, and who, if they went to England, I believe, could not even write a prescription.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—But could not the Sanitary Commissioner grant the licences?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—No, it has been thought better to place the power in the hands of the Governor in Council. Some Sanitary Commissioners might say to an applicant "I will see you 'blowed' first." I think the matter best be left in the hands of the Governor in Council.

It was shortly afterwards decided to have the Bill re-printed with the alterations adopted during the discussion, and submitted to the Council for the third reading at their next meeting.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Among the papers submitted to the Council was a letter from the Government of India requesting the Government of Bombay to explain on what data and by what calculation the half yearly payment has been fixed in the Bombay Municipality Consolidated Loan Bill at Rs. 1,78,326-2-6.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

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THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

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Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
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Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
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Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichore.
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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ASSURANCES.

1850—1855	£2,492,988	6	7
1855—1860	£2,815,455	3	0
1860—1865	£3,834,365	5	6
1865—1870	£5,713,813	7	3
1870—1875	£6,048,364	4	4

The new business of the past financial year 1875—upwards of £1,500,000—was the largest of any office in the United Kingdom.

THE INVESTED FUNDS have now increased to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE BONUS divided amongst the Policy-holders at last division in 1875 amounted to £372,710.

PROPOSAL FORMS and every information may be obtained on application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, January 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company some months ago requested the Consulting Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, to give the subject of the Rates of Premium of this Office his best consideration, with the object of revising the same should he think it advisable to do so. Mr Williams, after giving the matter his most careful attention and making every allowance for the improvement which has occurred in recent years in the conditions of Anglo-Indian Life, recommends the adoption of the New Rates given below, at the same time expressing as his deliberate opinion, based on an investigation of the latest and most reliable data, that it would not be safe or prudent to reduce the rates of Premium further.

The Directors having every confidence in the conclusions arrived at by Mr Williams, have adopted the Rates quoted in the following table:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

CIVIL LIVES.

Age next Birthday.	Without Profits. Rs.	as.	p.	With Profits. Rs.	as.	p.
20	28	5	4	32	9	4
21	28	10	8	33	0	0
22	29	1	4	33	6	8
23	29	8	8	33	14	0
24	30	0	8	34	5	4
25	30	8	8	34	14	0
26	31	1	4	35	8	0
27	31	10	0	36	2	8
28	32	3	4	36	14	8
29	32	14	0	37	10	8
30	33	10	0	38	8	0
31	34	8	0	39	6	8
32	35	7	4	40	7	4
33	36	8	0	41	9	4
34	37	8	8	42	12	8
35	38	10	0	44	1	4
36	39	4	8	45	7	4
37	41	0	0	46	14	0
38	42	4	0	48	15	4
39	43	9	4	49	13	4
40	45	0	0	51	6	8
41	46	7	4	52	15	4
42	48	0	8	54	8	0
43	49	10	8	56	0	0
44	51	4	8	57	8	0
45	52	14	8	59	0	0
46	54	9	4	60	9	4
47	56	4	8	62	5	4
48	58	1	4	64	3	4
49	60	6	8	66	4	0
50	62	13	4	68	8	0

An addition of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000, which includes War Risk, is made to the above Rates for Military Officers.

Civil Rates are charged on the Lives of Officers holding Civil appointments.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. was, as recommended by the Actuary, carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders who had paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, are entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies for a more recent date share in proportion.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agent or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
FLETCHER & SMITH,
Rampart Row, Bombay. Chief Agents, Western India.

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For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
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A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

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DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

APOLLINARIS WATERS.—"INCOMPARABLY DELICATE for mixing with WINES and SPIRITS."—F. VIZETELLY, *British Wine Juror at the Vienna International Exhibition.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—SOFT, VELVETY, REFRESHING "A great comfort in weak digestions." Dr. T. K. Chambers, *Hon. Physician to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The TYPE OF PURITY."—Professor Bartlett, F.C.S.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson, M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messes, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents Original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to

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NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
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UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' ONE AND TWO BUTTON GLOVES.

LADIES' THREE AND FOUR BUTTON GLOVES.

FANCY BOXES.

WORK BASKETS.

LADIES' TIES IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

PARASOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

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WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,

AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup-Shaped Double Glasses.
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As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
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SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
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A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

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Fire Premiums for 1852......................£ 76,925
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Do. 1872......................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

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Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits. Rs. a.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits. Rs. a.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year. Rs. a.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE" FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43 084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16 8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on

31st December 1873 ...		Rs.	78 968	9	6
Do.	Do. 1874 ...		2,00,752	6	4
Do.	Do, 1875 ...*		3,38,350	5	3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates and all information, can be obtained on application to

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS. Age.	WITH PROFITS. Yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	WITHOUT PROFITS. Age.	WITHOUT PROFITS. Yearly. Rs.	as.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15 8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3 4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1 0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1 0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7 4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15 4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11 4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10 8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

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FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.

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The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.

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